



COAST/VALLEY PLANNING AREA

RECORD OF DECISION
AND
RANGELAND PROGRAM SUMMARY



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT

SEPTEMBER 1985

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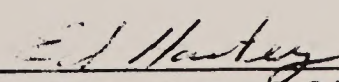
RECORD OF DECISION

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE COAST/VALLEY PLANNING AREA
KERN, KINGS, SAN LUIS OBISPO, SANTA BARBARA,
TULARE, AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Bakersfield District

This document constitutes the Bureau's multiple-use Resource Management Plan for 236,600 surface and subsurface acres and 280,400 subsurface-only (mineral estate) acres of public land in the Coast/Valley Planning Area of California.

The RMP was selected after consideration of the alternatives described and analyzed in the Draft and Final Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statements (RMP/EIS). The selected plan is the same as the Proposed Plan outlined in the Final RMP/EIS.



State Director, California

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RECORD OF DECISION

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE COASTAL PLANNING AREA
SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CRUZ, SANTA MONICA,
SAN LUIS OBISPO, AND VENTURA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Sacramento District

This document transmits the Bureau's decision on the Resource Management Plan for the Coastal Planning Area of California (hereinafter referred to as the Plan). The Plan was submitted to the Bureau for review and approval on October 1, 1970. The Plan was approved by the Bureau on October 1, 1970.

The Plan was submitted after consideration of the alternatives described and analyzed in the Draft and Final Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The selected plan is the one as the proposed plan outlined in the Final EIS.

Special Director, California

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SUMMARY

Summary of the project work done on the subject of the project. The project was carried out under the supervision of the project manager. The project was completed on time and within budget.

- 1. Project Manager
- 2. Project Manager
- 3. Project Manager
- 4. Project Manager
- 5. Project Manager

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SUMMARY

Concerning multiple-use resource management on 236,600 surface and subsurface acres and 280,400 subsurface-only (mineral estate) acres of public land within the Coast/Valley Planning Area.

For 6 Management Areas:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Coast | 4. Soda Lake |
| 2. Cuyama | 5. Temblor-Caliente/Valley |
| 3. Point Sal | 6. Ventura |

Dealing with 6 Issues:

- A. Land Tenure Adjustment - Environmentally review approximately 43,920 acres.
- B. Livestock Grazing (See Rangeland Program Summary) - Manage I (Improve) category allotments for 450 to 550 pounds of residual mulch on slopes of 0 to 50% depending on the allotment. Continue present authorization of 9,952 AUMs for M (Maintain) and C (Custodial) category allotments.
- C. Minerals - Maintain 514,550 acres open to mineral leasing, location, and disposal (sales). Lease 3,020 acres for oil and gas with no surface occupancy and propose to withdraw from mineral location.
- D. Recreation Use - Close approximately 50 acres to off-road vehicle use. Develop walk-in access to Caliente Mountain.
- E. Special Land and Resource Use Needs - Designate four Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and two Research Natural Areas (map in pocket). Nominate one National Natural Landmark.
- F. Water Quality and Watershed Protection - Protect all existing water sources. No construction on slopes exceeding 70%. The standard for construction activities is 70% slope, recognizing at the same time that site specific conditions may cause restrictions to be placed on activities in fragile areas having lesser slopes or, on the other hand, some activities may be allowed on slopes in excess of 70% if the objectives of maintaining or improving water quality and watershed protection can be met.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This Resource Management Plan (RMP) contains the decisions on all land use proposals presented in the September, 1984 final environmental impact statement. It describes in general terms the implementation, monitoring, and amendment processes and tells how each resource will be managed and what support will be needed.

This RMP does not present information on environmental consequences, rationale, consistency, or effects of management. This information was previously covered in the draft and final environmental impacts statements (EIS) which may be obtained by contacting the Caliente Resource Area office.

In addition to this plan, a rangeland program summary (See Appendix) and a wilderness study report (separate from this RMP process) have been prepared. The rangeland program summary describes specific information regarding the range management program and summarizes the management decisions in regards to livestock grazing. The wilderness study report identifies the preliminary recommendation for each wilderness study area. The report, along with a preliminary final environmental impact statement (Central California Study Areas) on the wilderness portion of the plan have been submitted to Congress for action.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

This RMP provides a broad framework for multiple-use management on public land in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) for land use planning (43 CFR 1600). This RMP makes land use allocations, sets broad production goals, and establishes restrictions on some resource programs to protect important resource values.

In addition to meeting the requirements in FLPMA, the RMP satisfies the Bureau's (Bureau of Land Management - BLM) policy to: (1) respond to the court mandate (Natural Resource Defense Council et al. versus Andrus (448 F. Supp. 802 (1978)) that requires the BLM to complete a livestock grazing EIS; (2) identify public land as open, closed, or limited for off-road vehicle use (Executive Orders 11644 and 11989); and (3) increase overall efficiency and effectiveness of public land management by identifying public land for potential land tenure adjustment.

PLAN STRUCTURE

The Coast/Valley Planning Area has been subdivided into six individual management areas (MA) for ease in developing specific land use decisions. There are, however, some decisions applicable to all MAs. Those will be addressed under the Areawide section.

The Record of Decision (ROD) is basically divided into two sections. The first section describes the entire planning area as well as the issues, objectives and goals, and land use decisions that apply to all public land within to the planning area. This section also contains a brief rationale for the selected alternative. The second section describes each management area as well as the issues, objectives, rationale, land use decisions, and support needs specific to each management area.

INCORPORATION OF OTHER PLANS

A portion of the public land in the planning area is presently being reviewed for wilderness suitability under a process separate from this plan (Draft EIS for Preliminary Wilderness Recommendations for Central California Study Areas, 1982). The Wilderness Study Area (WSA) under review in the planning area is:

Caliente, CA-010-042

-19,018 acres.

Wilderness consideration for this area will be confined to the Central California Wilderness Study effort, and wilderness management decisions for this area will be consistent with those developed through the wilderness study effort.

The Caliente WSA was recommended unsuitable for wilderness designation in the Draft Central California EIS. This recommendation will not be considered further in this RMP. The preliminary Final Wilderness EIS is undergoing administrative review and will be finalized at a later date by the Secretary of the Interior. Until Congress makes a wilderness decision on the area, management of the Caliente WSA will be constrained by the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands under Wilderness Review (December, 1979).

IMPLEMENTATION

Decisions in the RMP will be implemented over a period of years and must be tied to the BLM budgeting process. Priorities will be established for implementation. These priorities will be reviewed annually to help develop the annual work plan commitments for the coming year. The priorities may be revised as new policies, regulations, and orders are established.

MONITORING

A monitoring plan for the RMP will be developed following final approval of this plan. The monitoring plan will include a review every year of the RMP to determine if it still meets the objectives and goals, public demands, and resource needs as identified in the planning area.

Every five years, consolidation of adjustments as a result of the annual review will be accomplished by a plan amendment or other means identified in the monitoring plan.

MAINTENANCE

This plan will be maintained as necessary to reflect minor changes in data. This maintenance will be limited to refining or documenting a previously approved decision. It will not expand the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the plan. Maintenance will be documented in supporting records. Formal public involvement will not be necessary to maintain the plan.

AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS

This RMP may be amended or revised if major changes are necessary. Monitoring and evaluation findings, new data, new or revised policy, a change in circumstances or a proposed action that may result in a change in the scope, terms, or conditions of the plan would warrant an amendment or revision. An amendment will be analyzed either in an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. The public and other agencies will be included in the amendment and revision processes.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE FINAL EIS

Certain changes in the Final EIS have resulted from public comment and typographical errors in that document. Only those typographical errors which are pertinent to the land use decisions will be addressed here. Additions and corrections are as follows:

Page 20 - On unallotted areas, no potentially suitable areas will be burned solely for grazing.

Page 52 - Oil Field (0002) - 72 AUMs from 01/01-07/01

Coast Management Area - Include the following:

For any development projects on public land within the Irish Hills for which development may have spill-over effects to the Coastal Zone, the applicant will be notified by the Bureau of his/her responsibility for consistency certification with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

For those development projects, the Coastal Commission will receive a copy of the consistency certification notification sent to the applicant by the Bureau. The Commission will also receive a copy of the Decision Record for each of the above said projects.

Point Sal Management Area - Include the following:

For any development projects at Point Sal for which development may have spill-over effects to the Coastal Zone, the applicant will be notified by the Bureau of his/her responsibility for consistency certification with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

For those development projects, the Coastal Commission will receive a copy of the consistency certification notification sent to the applicant by the Bureau. The Commission will also receive a copy of the Decision Record for each of the above said projects.

Support Needs: Consideration of the public interests and the complex resource interrelationships found in the MA suggests that a coordinated resource management plan should be prepared for the area.

AREAWIDE

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The Coast Valley Planning Area is comprised of BLM managed public land in western Kern, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, western Fresno, and Ventura counties, California. It encompasses approximately 235,500 of surface and subsurface acres and 200,000 subsurface-only (mineral estate) acres of public land (Table 1). The planning area extends west from Bakersfield, California through the San Joaquin Valley over the Tehachas, California, and Coastal Ranges to the Pacific Ocean (see General Location Map, page 10). Areas of note in this planning area include Foster Kai (culturally sensitive, wildlife), Soda Lake (wildlife, cultural), the oilfields in western Kern County, the Tehachas and California Ranges, the San Andreas Fault (geologic study), Soda Lake (wildlife), and Elmore Plains (endangered species).

ISSUES

The Coast Valley planning effort is a Resource Management Plan. Correspondingly, the entire effort was based on the critical problems within the planning area. The planning effort was based on land resource adjustment, livestock grazing, minerals, recreation and special land and resource use needs, and water quality and watershed protection. A description of each issue as it pertains to the planning area follows:

A. Land Tenure Adjustment

There is public demand in the planning area for purchase, exchange, or lease through leasing of public land. Areas having potential for those or other actions allowed in Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) must be identified. Leases, sales, and exchanges could be used to eliminate scattered public land patterns and/or improve the effectiveness of their administration.

B. Livestock Grazing

The public, other governmental agencies, and special interest groups have expressed a concern that cattle grazing is adversely impacting riparian areas. In addition, comments have been received that cattle grazing is adversely affecting other resource values (e.g., culturally, aesthetically, about 2,500 head of cattle and horses, and 2,300 sheep graze on public land with 20,500 animal unit months (AUMs) authorized). The fact that Coast Valley is predominantly annual range complicates range management by making the traditional methods (RVA) for determining range capability and livestock utilization. Annual range cover availability is directly related to the amount of annual rainfall and temperature which both of these factors may vary greatly from year to year. Thus, livestock range utilization between livestock, wildlife, and watershed protection is necessary to adjust for variations in range on the annual range. The wildlife species range is a significant protection goal factor in the western waters.

AREAWIDE

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

The Coast/Valley Planning Area is comprised of BLM managed public land in western Kern, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, western Tulare, and Ventura counties, California. It encompasses approximately 236,600 of surface and subsurface acres and 280,400 subsurface-only (mineral estate) acres of public land (Table 1). The planning area extends west from Bakersfield, California through the San Joaquin Valley over the Temblor, Caliente, and Coastal Ranges to the Pacific Ocean (See General Location Map, page 10). Areas of note in this planning area include Point Sal (cultural, plants, recreation, wildlife), Soda Lake (sandhill crane use), the oilfields in western Kern County, the Temblor and Caliente Ranges, the San Andreas Fault Scarp (geologic study), Goose Lake (cultural, wildlife), and Elkhorn Plain (endangered species).

ISSUES

The Coast/Valley planning effort is a Resource Management Plan. Consequently, the entire effort was issue driven, focusing on solving critical problems within the planning area. The issues addressed in this planning effort were: land tenure adjustment, livestock grazing, minerals, recreation use, special land and resource use needs, and water quality and watershed protection. A description of each issue as it pertains to the planning area follows.

A. Land Tenure Adjustment

There is public demand in the planning area for purchase, acquisition through exchange, or use through leasing of public land. Areas having potential for these or other actions allowed in Section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) must be identified. Leases, sales, and exchanges could be used to eliminate scattered public land patterns and/or improve the effectiveness of their administration.

B. Livestock Grazing

The public, other governmental agencies, and special interest groups have expressed a concern that cattle grazing is adversely impacting upland game habitat. In addition, comments have been received that cattle grazing is adversely affecting other resource values (e.g., cultural). Annually, about 3,800 head of cattle and horses, and 4,300 sheep graze on public land with 30,505 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) authorized. The fact that Coast/Valley is predominantly annual range complicates range management by making the traditional methods (SVIM) for determining range capabilities and limitations unreliable. Annual forage/cover availability is directly related to the amount of annual rainfall and temperature since both of these factors may vary greatly from year to year. Thus, flexibility in forage allocation between livestock, wildlife, and watershed protection is necessary to adjust for variations in forage on the annual ranges. The valuable spring forage is a significant production cost factor in the western markets.

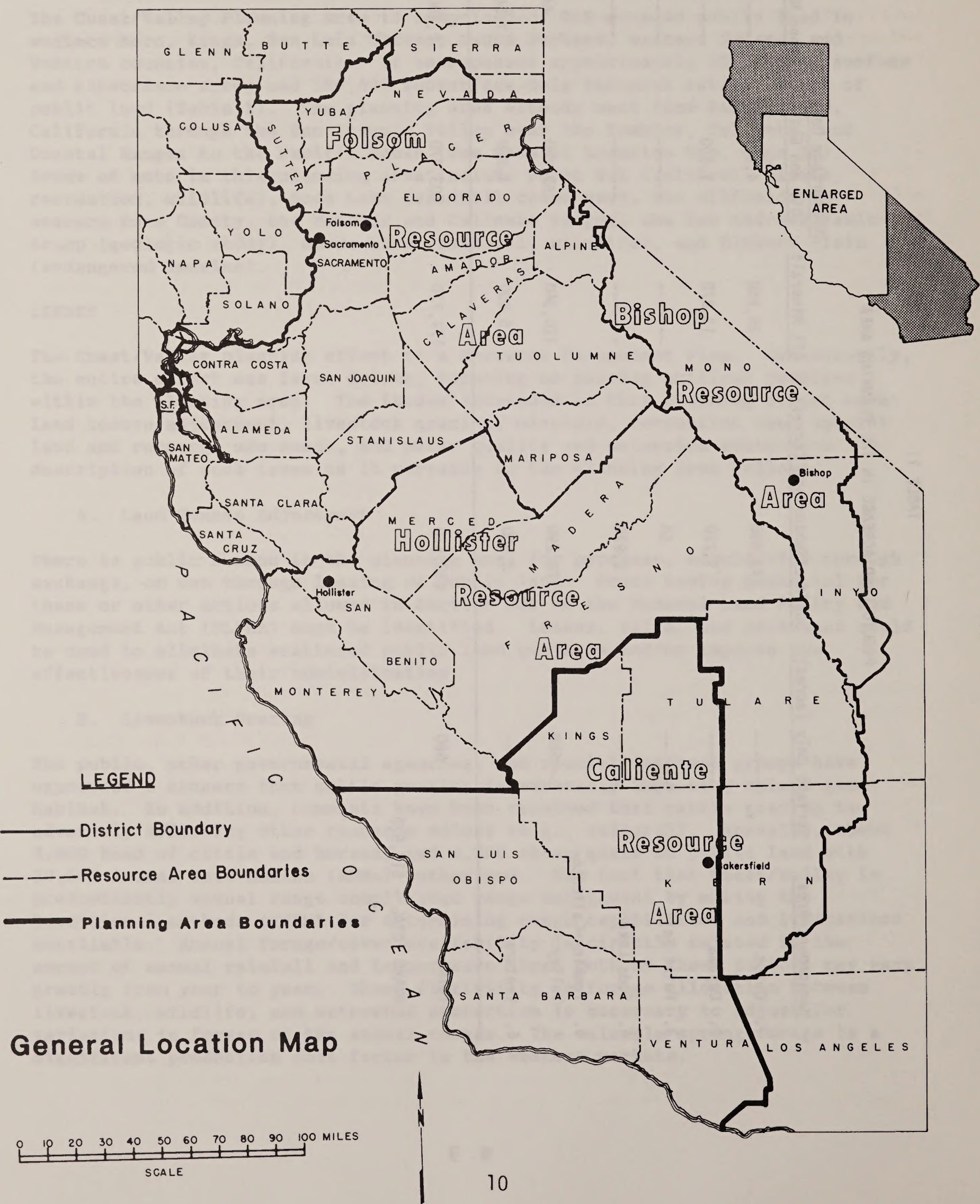
TABLE 1:

PUBLIC LAND ACREAGE IN THE PLANNING AREA

<u>Management Area</u>	<u>Surface Only (acres)</u>	<u>Surface/Subsurface (acres)</u>	<u>All Minerals</u>	<u>Subsurface Only</u>	
				<u>Oil and Gas</u>	<u>Other Minerals</u>
1. Coast	-----	45,490	35,660	4,690	-----
2. Cuyama	-----	7,220	13,270	1,500	-----
3. Point Sal	-----	50	-----	-----	-----
4. Soda Lake	-----	2,970	-----	-----	-----
5. Temblor-Caliente- Valley	---560	178,290	120,340	92,480	640
6. Ventura	-----	2,550	5,500	4,800	1,560
TOTAL	560	236,570	174,770	103,470	2,200
GRAND TOTAL - 517,570					

Bakersfield District
CALIENTE RESOURCE AREA

COAST/VALLEY PLANNING AREA



C. Minerals

Public demand for saleable minerals (e.g., sand and gravel); locatable minerals (e.g., uranium, gypsum, and diatomaceous earth); and leasable minerals (e.g., oil and gas and geothermal) is great. Numerous conflicts (e.g., cultural, wildlife, federal and state listed rare, threatened, or endangered species), arise from the sometimes total commitment to the mineral resource.

D. Recreation Use

Various areas offer unique opportunities for development of coordinated recreational programs with the U.S. Forest Service to prevent duplication of effort and unwarranted expenditure of tax dollars. Recreational utilization is causing conflicts with other resources e.g., cultural resources protection and livestock control. The level of use of public land is placing increasing demands for visitor services and facilities. The entire recreation program must be evaluated to ensure that it responds to the needs of the public and is consistent with state, county, local, and other federal agency plans and commitments.

E. Special Land and Resource Use Needs

There is a high level of demand for community and industrial expansion. As private land is developed, greater pressures are exerted on public land for support facilities and recreational opportunities. Other special needs include but are not limited to: both solid and septic waste disposal sites, disposal of nonhazardous oilfield waste, and fire management which includes prescribed burns, as identified by the public through county plans and by other agencies as well as additional infrastructure development needs, such as: powerline rights-of-way; parks and public buildings; and building material sources associated with community development.

F. Water Quality and Watershed Protection

Studies indicate that vegetation removal by a variety of resource uses e.g., grazing, vegetation manipulation, mining activities, road construction, recreational activity, etc., is contributing to water quality and watershed degradation which, in turn, affects the quality of the fisheries and aquatic habitats, etc. Sedimentation and non-point source pollution have been identified as significant problems by county and federal agencies, and local residents.

Note: Specific Legislative Mandates and Special Designations

Presently several pieces of legislation, as well as any future changes and/or additional legislation, may cause conflicts with other resource utilization due to protective and/or restrictive requirements. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, requires the protection of all federally listed threatened and endangered plants and animals. According to the Bureau of Land Management policy guidelines, those plants listed on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Notice of Review (December, 1980) are to be fully protected. Cooperative agreements with California State government have extended protection to state listed plants and animals. The National Historic

Bakersfield District

CALIENTE RESOURCE AREA

Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, and the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979, require that protection be given to cultural resources that may be impacted by federal actions. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) requires that areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) be given special management consideration in planning and implementation of plans. Under Section 603 of FLPMA, public land must be assessed for suitability as wilderness areas. Joint studies are required for areas where Bureau managed land is adjacent to other federal agencies potential or designated wilderness areas. Each of the above Acts may restrict land use allocation and/or management options.

COAST/VALLEY STATISTICS SHEET (September, 1984)

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Miles</u>
A. Land Tenure Adjustment	R&PPs on File	5		
B. Livestock Grazing	Grazing Leases			
	Total Livestock Preference AUMs	30,505	171,009	
	Grazing Allotments			
	Improve	8	116,968	
	Maintain	19	39,867	
	Custodial	25	14,174	
	Vegetation Manipulation			
	Existing		2,100/yr	
	Proposed		7,155	
	Range Improvements			
	Existing			
	Cattleguards	3		
	Fences	39		80
	Reservoirs	9		
	Spring Developments	24		
	Proposed			
	Cattleguards	1		
	Fences	1		8
	Spring and/or Reservoir	2		
	Water Pipeline with Trough	7		
	Allotment Management Plans			
	Existing	0		
	Proposed	8		
C. Minerals	Mining Claims	2,137		
	Material Sites	2		
	Mineral Material	10,000(tons/yr)		
	Mineral Withdrawal			
	Proposed	2	3,020	
	Mining Notices and Plans	3		
	Oil and Gas Leases			
	Producing	259	63,731	
	Total	1,224		
	Barrels Oil/Yr	16 million		

	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Miles</u>
	D. Recreation Use	ORV Closure Proposed		50	
		Visitor Use (hours)	132,200		
		Wilderness Study Areas			
		Existing	1	19,018	
		Released	6	3,642	
	E. Special Land and Resource Use Needs				
	1. Cultural	Recorded Sites	115		
	2. Fire	Wildfires	9	2,417	
		Approved Burn Plans	1	200	
	3. Realty	Apiary Sites	29		
		Permits	8		
		Communication Sites	3		
		National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area	2	115,000	
	4. Wildlife	Candidate Plant Species	24		
		Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	6		
		Guzzlers	48		
	5. Other	Area of Critical Environmental Concern - Proposed	4		
		Cooperative Agreements Existing	3		
		Proposed	1		
	F. Water Quality and Watershed Protection	Perennial Streams	5		

GOALS

During the planning effort, the following goals were established by issue for the planning area based on the resource values present, resource use patterns, public input, and recommendations from other agencies and local governments:

Issue

A. Land Tenure Adjustment

- a. Eliminate, wherever possible, the scattered land patterns common to public land and thereby facilitate more effective public land administration and management. This may be accomplished by various methods including but not limited to exchange, purchase, and sale.
- b. Provide for, where applicable, the lease of public land for use, occupancy, and development for habitation, cultivation, and development of small trade or manufacturing concerns.

B. Livestock Grazing

Allocate forage/cover for livestock, deer, and upland game to attain optimum production levels within constraints of sound economics while minimizing impacts to water quality, watershed, and aesthetic values.

C. Minerals

Encourage economically and environmentally sound exploration and development as a means of contributing to the Nation's need for domestic mineral resources.

D. Recreation Use

Provide for the recreational needs of the public through the use of public land while protecting the land's environmental quality and giving due consideration to the needs and rights of adjacent landowners.

E. Special Land and Resource Use Needs

- a. Respond to local government infrastructural requests for public land and resources for community expansion needs. Due consideration will be given to environmental and resource values of public land.
- b. Provide potential sites for both solid and septic waste as well as nonhazardous oilfield waste disposal.

- c. Plan for prescribed burns to reduce potential combustible fuel levels to prevent uncontrollable wildfires, resulting in watershed degradation.

F. Water Quality and Water Protection

- a. Manage resource utilization activities to levels approaching public demand and avoid critical watershed areas and water quality deterioration.
- b. Maintain a viable fisheries population and minimize impacts to aquatic flora and fauna.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The following standard operating procedures apply to the entire planning area.

Animal Damage Control

Animal damage control (ADC) will be restricted to those grazing allotments where damage is occurring. ADC plans will be reviewed annually for applicability. No planning areawide ADC plans will be approved since past history did not identify a widespread need for ADC.

Apiary

The apiary program will be conducted in accordance with the criteria and stipulations established in the programmatic Environmental Assessment of May 23, 1973, Appendix A: General Information for the Bakersfield District Apiary Program, wherever feasible. The Bureau will receive fair market value for all apiary sites permitted.

Chemical Pest Control

All chemical pest control within the planning area will adhere to BLM Manual 9222.14H, Environmental Precautions and Appendix 1, Department of the Interior Guidelines for Use of Pesticides.

Cultural Resources

Before construction of range developments and vegetation manipulation, cultural resources will be inventoried and evaluated, and attempts to avoid adverse effects will be made. Where this is not possible, consultation will be made with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to develop acceptable mitigative strategies in accordance with the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (dated January 14, 1980) between the Bureau and the Advisory Council. In addition, the views of responsible spokesmen of the local Native American community will be solicited. Conflicts will be resolved in accordance with 36 CFR 800 and in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement signed by the California Native American Heritage Commission, the California SHPO, and the BLM.

Fire

A. Prescribed burns will be conducted to provide mosaic patterns of vegetation to protect soil, watershed, and wildlife habitat. Buffer zones will be left in riparian areas wherever possible.

B. Fire suppression within the planning area will be conducted according to the Bakersfield District Fire Plan, Bureau of Land Management, which is updated annually.

C. All proposed burn plans, to include California Department of Forestry initiated chaparral management plans, will be environmentally reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

D. If wildfires occur in areas of low resource values, do not threaten personal property, and environmental conditions are similar to those associated with prescribed burns planned for similar areas, then aggressive, full suppression activities may not be undertaken.

Fuelwood

It is the general intent in the planning area to refrain from disposal of fuelwood. There are small areas where trees may appear to be abundant enough to support limited fuelwood disposal, but limited public access, the declining of native hardwood vegetation types, and the uneconomical management that would result from such an activity, eliminates fuelwood disposal from further consideration.

Hazardous Waste

Management of the planning area will follow all procedures outlined in the Hazardous Materials Management Program Paper which includes all pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders (BLM - Draft 01/16/84). All new mandates will be incorporated as they become final.

Livestock Grazing

A. Encourage livestock industry participation in grazing management by developing cooperative management agreements on leases which meet the criteria of: 1) an operator's good stewardship; 2) joint agreement on objectives for the allotment; 3) having the ability to allow flexibility; 4) recognition by the operators that they have no authority to manage or exclude other uses.

B. Land treatment areas and seedings will be rested until seedlings are sufficiently established to resist pull-up from grazing.

C. Livestock watering developments will be constructed and safe for wildlife use, as identified.

D. Wherever feasible, livestock watering and handling facilities will be located a minimum of 1,200 feet from riparian zones, water sources susceptible to trampling, meadows and sensitive species habitat, in order to minimize impacts to other resources.

E. Removal of vegetation and surface disturbances will be minimized when developing rangeland improvements, and surface rehabilitation measures will be applied.

F. Water sources that are susceptible to livestock trampling will be protected.

Minerals

Management of mineral resources on public land open to mineral entry, leasing, and disposal (mineral material sales) will be conducted in keeping with the Bureau's Mineral Resources Policy.

The criteria outlined below governs the management of the mineral resources on public land within the planning area. These criteria are broken out for each mineral resource operant (i.e., exploration, pre- and post-lease/plan approval/permit) for each group of mineral disposal types (i.e., oil and gas, locatable, and other leasable and saleable minerals).

General

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) places a requirement on each management decision regarding mineral development or disposal, to address each impact at that decision level using the criteria developed through Title 40 CFR guidelines. In addition, other federal, state, county, and local laws, regulations, and orders govern our responsibilities for decision making on mineral related actions as well as placing a responsibility on the mineral operators to comply with these laws, regulations, and orders.

A. Oil and Gas

1. Exploration. Exploration activities are authorized under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA; 41 Stat. 437) and the regulations at 43 CFR 3040. Oil and gas exploration activities are allowed on federal surface managed by the Bureau after notification on an approved form by the operator. The Bureau does not permit or approve operations, but will assure that operations are conducted to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to other resource values.
2. Pre-lease. The issuance of an oil and gas lease is authorized under the MLA. Guidance and requirements are outlined in the regulations at 43 CFR 3100. All oil and gas lease offers will be evaluated for impacts that may be caused from issuance of the lease and the attendant development and production activities associated with the lease, prior to issuance. Stipulations to ensure orderly and sound development of the mineral resource and reclamation practices will be made a condition of approval of an oil and gas lease.
3. Post-Lease. All post-lease construction and production activities are authorized under the MLA, the regulations at 43 CFR 3100, and the terms and conditions of the lease. Each discrete activity is submitted on an approved form for approval by the Bureau. At the time of application or notice, each discrete activity will be analyzed for its impact on other resource values as a requirement of NEPA. In addition to the terms and conditions placed on post-lease activities as a condition of approval, all activities must be conducted in compliance with Part 3100 of the regulations and the attendant oil and gas orders and notices to lessees (NTLs).

B. Locatable Minerals

All actions (exploration, location, development, and patenting) regarding the locatable mineral resources on the public land are authorized under the General Mining Law of 1872 (GML; 17 Stat. 91). Other laws allow for exploration, location, development, and patenting within areas of special designations or ownership, such as: land patented under the Stockraising Homestead Act, 39 Stat. 864; development of locatable and leasable

minerals of the same tract, PL 585 (68 Stat. 708); location of uranium claims on land classified or known to be valuable for coal, 69 Stat. 679; location and patent of non-mineral land associated with a placer mining claim, 74 Stat. 7; and location and development of locatable minerals in land withdrawn for powersite purposes, PL 359 (69 Stat. 681). In addition, the regulations at 43 CFR 3700 and 3800 govern the operation of activities.

Exploration, development, and production activities conducted on mining claims will be evaluated for known or inferred impacts to other resource values in order to determine whether they will cause undue or unnecessary degradation to the public land (43 CFR 3809). Activities conducted under a notice (3809) will be evaluated to determine if completed activities are in compliance with the required reclamation standards as defined in the regulations. Activities conducted under a plan of operations (3809/3802) will be analyzed by the environmental process prior to approval to determine if the activities as proposed will cause undue or unnecessary degradation to the public land, and the reclamation as proposed follows standard practices to ensure complete rehabilitation of the disturbed area to a condition as near as practical to what existed prior to approved activities.

For activities on mining claims in which mineral activities will substantially impact other resource values worthy of protection, for mining claim locations in areas of high public interest for other resource values, or in areas where minerals not subject to location are being extracted and removed under the premise of the GML, a determination as to the right of the mineral claimant to locate his claim based on a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit will be investigated.

Mining claims will be investigated in order to determine the validity of the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit on application for mineral patent.

C. Other Leasable and Saleable Minerals

1. Exploration for solid leasable minerals is authorized pursuant to the MLA and by the regulations at 43 CFR 3500; for geothermal resources pursuant to the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (GSA; 84 Stat. 1566) and the regulations at 43 CFR 3200; and mineral material disposals (sales) pursuant to the Materials Act of 1947 (MSA; 61 Stat. 681) and the regulations at 43 CFR 3600. All activities under this section require approved permits prior to conduct of exploration operations. These permits will be reviewed through the environmental process to determine impacts from exploration activities and develop stipulations to approval of the permit to ensure that there will be no or minimal adverse impacts to other resource values.

2. Pre-leasing. Leasing of geothermal resources is authorized under the GSA and Part 3200 of the regulations; issuance of preference right leases and competitive mineral (solid) leases is authorized under the MLA and Part 3500; and disposal of mineral materials by sales contract or free use permit (FUP) is authorized under the MSA and Part 3600 of the regulations. Prior to approval of any lease or permit in the planning area, an environmental analysis of the proposed lease or permit issuance

will be made in order to determine the impacts to other resource values. Areas of special resource values or high public interest for other resource values may be determined unsuitable for leasing or permitting. These areas will be assessed for their impacts to the mineral resource, and alternatives to no leasing will be addressed in the environmental analysis of lease or permit issuance. Stipulations on post-lease activities and/or standards of reclamation will be made a condition for approval of the lease or permit.

3. Post-Lease. All post-lease construction, mining, development, and/or production activities are authorized under the MLA, the regulations at 43 CFR 23, 3200 or 3500, the terms and conditions of the lease, and/or Geothermal Resource Orders. At the development stage for mineral material activities, authorization is pursuant to the terms of the contract or Permit. All leasable mineral (geothermal and solid) development requires an approved plan of development. Prior to approval of the plan, each discrete activity proposed will be analyzed for its impact on other resource values as a requirement of NEPA. In addition to the terms and conditions placed on post-lease activities as a condition of approval, all activities must be conducted in compliance with Parts 23, 3200, or 3500 of the regulations and attendant Notices and Orders.

Oil and Gas Leases - Extraneous Roads

All oil and gas leases on public land within the planning area will be managed to eliminate extraneous roads, wherever feasible, following review of necessity by leasehold operators.

Noxious Weeds

Plants designated as noxious weeds will be managed according to the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture is responsible for the designation and eradication of noxious weeds for the state. Procedures developed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the Bureau of Land Management are listed in the Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies.

Paleontology

A. Paleontological resources will be preserved and protected in accordance with 36 CFR 2, Section 2.1 (iii), 36 CFR 2, Section 2.5 (a) and (b) and 43 CFR 8000.0-6 (c)(2).

B. Paleontological resources are protected under the Antiquities Act of 1906 and collecting, in general, has been identified as a resource use within the planning area; however, no information on significant sites has been collected. Therefore, all "type" locations and significant vertebrate fossil sites will be managed for protection when identified.

Realty

A. Consistency with County General Plans and zoning will be maintained with Department regulations and Bureau policy for all realty actions.

B. Federal, state, county, and local agencies desiring access to their land across public land will be encouraged to sign a cooperative agreement with BLM for management of the access, rather than applying for a right-of-way.

C. All prominent hilltops in the planning area are considered to have potential for future communication sites.

D. Construction of utility sites, rights-of-way, and related facilities may be restricted to existing utility corridors, if feasible. Consideration of utility sites outside the established corridor will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis within the constraints of the plan.

E. Applications for wind energy facilities will be processed either competitively or noncompetitively. Fees will be based on the fair market value of the site(s).

F. The Resource Management Plan will replace the multiple-use classification (C&MU) covering public land in the planning area. A full range of land uses will be considered/evaluated on a case-by-case basis within the constraints of the plan.

G. Land will be acquired or exchanged in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and other applicable federal laws and regulations to assure more efficient management of the public land, to reduce conflicts with other public and private landowners, and to provide more consistency and logic in land use patterns within the Coast/Valley Planning Area. Public land identified in the future for possible sale or exchange will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. If it meets specific sale or exchange regulation requirements, it may be determined suitable for sale or exchange.

H. Any public land within the planning area can be disposed of if it meets the disposal criteria of FLPMA, other federal laws and regulations, and Bureau policy; and is in conformance with the management objectives of the plan. Disposal proposals not in conformance will be subject to the amendment process. The Bureau will receive at least fair market value (as determined by Bureau appraisal) for any land disposal to the private sector. Minerals will be reserved in any disposal. Reserved minerals may be conveyed under Sec. 209 of FLPMA only when strict criteria have been met regarding mineral potential.

I. Leasing of land for agriculture or other purposes will be considered on a case-by-case basis, and any lease granted will include rental fees based on the fair market value of the land (and crops). The following criteria will be used in determining whether available land is suitable or unsuitable for agricultural development:

- a. any 40-acre parcel that contains a majority (75-100 percent) of Class VI or worse soils (Land-Capability Classification System; Klingebiel et al., 1961) would be classified unsuitable;
- b. any parcel containing cultural or historic values would be classified unsuitable;
- c. any parcel which is sensitive, rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat would be classified as unsuitable;
- d. any parcel identified for community needs such as landfills, gravel pits, etc. would be classified unsuitable;

- e. any parcel determined valuable for wildlife would be classified unsuitable;
- f. no parcel will be disposed of if such disposition will significantly constrain proper administration of adjacent public land or reserved minerals.

Recreation

Camping is limited to 14 days per month for all public land.

Soil, Air, and Water

- A. Fences will not be located on sites that are highly susceptible to soil erosion. All surface disturbing activities will be planned and designed to minimize erosion whether by wind or water.
- B. All resource management activities will comply with the Clean Air Act (as amended). Public land in the planning area will be managed under Class II or Class III designation. Land under wilderness review will be managed under Class II, as set forth in the IMP. Consistency with State Air Pollution laws will be maintained.
- C. Activities will comply with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977. Activity plans will include Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce water quality pollution pursuant to BLM's 208 Water Quality Management Report. As a part of the monitoring program, these BMPs will be evaluated for their adequacy in reducing water pollution.
- D. All water projects or projects which could influence the beneficial use of water will conform to BLM Best Management Practices Guidelines.
- E. The planning area will be managed to prevent adverse impacts to fisheries and to protect the aquatic flora and fauna on public land.

Unauthorized Use

- A. Unauthorized uses of the public land which:
 - were occurring before October 21, 1976;
 - require a Bureau right-of-way authorization;
 - continue past July 31, 1984;
 - and for which the Bureau has not received a right-of-way application before July 31, 1984;will be considered to be in trespass. It is recommended to the user that they file a right-of-way application. Upon authorization, back rental and other appropriate expenses will be collected from the user, as well as yearly rental fees.
- B. Support and assistance with local, state, and other federal law enforcement agencies in the eradication of Cannabis sp. on public land will be accomplished as per Instruction Memorandum No. CA-83-375 and/or subsequent instructions.

C. Special emphasis will be placed on resolution of unauthorized uses (trespass) of public land. Increased coordination will be made with local, state, and other federal law enforcement agencies.

Visual

A visual resource contrast rating will be conducted for all construction sites (BLM Visual Resource Policy Manual 8400). Projects may be modified to protect visual resource quality.

Wilderness

Wilderness Study Areas will be regulated so as not to impair the suitability of these areas for preservation as wilderness. Management of these areas will be in accordance with the Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review, (IMP-December 12, 1979).

Wildlife

A. Proposed surface disturbing activities adjacent to or within the habitat of any federally or state listed rare, threatened, or endangered species will be analyzed to determine if the proposal may affect the species. If it is determined that the proposal may adversely affect a federally listed species, formal consultation procedures will be initiated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Similar consideration will be afforded federal candidate species except that coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be in the form of a conference. If a state listed species may be affected by the proposal, coordination procedures will be initiated with the California Department of Fish and Game (BLM Manual 6840.2). It is the Bureau's policy to protect, conserve, and manage for federally listed, state listed, and candidate species.

B. Any development on ridgelines within known use areas of the California condor may be restricted (e.g., seasonal, location, etc.). Determination of restriction(s) will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

C. Ten to twenty acres around all new guzzlers will be fenced to provide maximum vegetation cover wherever feasible. Acres fenced will depend on topography, critical water needs, and the need of vegetation in the area for groundcover and feed. Existing guzzlers may be fenced as needed.

D. Three to five-acre habitat enclosures will be constructed near livestock watering troughs. The enclosures will be constructed in an elongated or rectangular shape to provide a corridor to and from the water source for protective cover.

E. Spring sources will be fenced to prevent trampling of the immediate area. Livestock and big game water facilities will be provided outside the enclosure where the water source is important to game distribution in the area or where necessary to maintain adequate livestock distribution within an allotment.

F. Construction of fences in wildlife use areas will meet BLM specifications to permit the movement of identified wildlife.

G. All raptor nest trees and necessary habitat will be retained in fuelwood and timber management areas.

H. During construction of powerlines/power poles, wires will be strung in the configurations recommended by Raptor Research Report No. 4 by Olendorff, Miller, and Lehman, 1981.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures are intended to help reduce or eliminate adverse impacts. These include specific measures in addition to those already described under Standard Operating Procedures. All mitigation measures will be considered for all activities/projects as a result of this RMP.

1. Prescribed burning may increase livestock forage (base AUMs) within one to three years depending on success of the burn. Livestock use will be dependent upon yearly monitoring, residual mulch requirements, and available forage each year after burning.

This will prevent livestock use from being increased to a level that will harm other resources.

2. The use of waterbarring, check dams, and other erosion control structures will be used to decrease erosion resulting from management activities where practical.

3. Salt or mineral blocks and spring developments will be located and designed to encourage livestock use away from spring meadows. Where monitoring shows that livestock grazing continues to degrade meadow values, fencing and/or rehabilitation will be considered.

Spring meadows provide important wildlife habitat and contain watershed values easily disturbed by excessive concentrations of livestock. This mitigation measure will minimize livestock trampling and vegetation destruction within these spring meadows and ensure further protection, if needed.

4. Fences constructed along streams will be at least 150 feet from the stream and outside the edge of riparian vegetation, if needed.

This will prevent trampling of streambanks and protect riparian habitat.

5. Prescribed burn areas will not exceed 80% of total acreage to be burned at one time leaving a mosaic of unburned vegetation as a buffer for wildlife. Burning should be permitted following less than an inch rain two or three days prior, when the weather is mild, and during the late fall, whenever possible.

This will minimize erosion resulting from prescribed burning.

6. Browse and saltbush reproduction in M category allotments in the Temblor-Caliente/Valley MA having significant deer and endangered species numbers, will be monitored closely. If monitoring shows a downward trend

or a poor but stable condition and deer or endangered species are being adversely affected, consideration will be given to reclassify these allotments as I category allotments.

This will ensure forage/cover needs are available for deer and endangered species.

7. Initiate boundary signing for ORV designations and increase visitor service patrols in recreation areas.

This will ensure ORV designations are easily managed by the Bureau and understandable by the public.

8. Fence and/or sign sensitive areas in the vicinity of the Rinconada Mine in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and mine owners.

This will provide protection of the sensitive resources and the private property.

LAND USE DECISION-WILDERNESS

Some portions of the planning area were eliminated from further wilderness study as a result of implementation of the Secretary's Order - December 30, 1982. However, as a result of court proceedings (Sierra Club, et al. vs. Watt, et al. - No. CIVIL S-83-035 RAR) these areas will be managed according to WO Instruction Memorandum No. 83-613 until such time as a final ruling is made. These areas are as follows:

Tepusquet Peak, CA-010-007	-1,024 acres
Garcia Mountain, CA-010-012	- 494 acres
Black Mountain, CA-010-020	- 150 acres
Spoor Canyon, CA-010-036	- 240 acres
Cuyama, CA-010-037	-1,014 acres
Machesna, CA-010-108	- 720 acres

Inventory and evaluation of the less than 5,000-acre WSAs (identified individually in the management area descriptions) per Sec. 202, FLPMA and recognition of the area's multiple-use values (e.g., need to improve watershed conditions, fire management needs to reduce potential for catastrophic wildfires, etc.) show there are long-term public values which will be foregone if wilderness is established.

Decision: The less than 5,000-acre WSAs contain values and resources which will be best realized through non-wilderness management. Therefore, they should not be designated wilderness.

SUPPORT NEEDS

Livestock Grazing

- development of monitoring plan

Minerals

- in conjunction with Geology, Energy, and Minerals (GEM assessments, identify fossil type localities

Special Land and Resource Use Needs

Apiary

- develop procedures to create a more cost-effective apiary management program (e.g., raise fees to comparability with private land)

Cadastral Survey

- there will be considerable need for cadastral survey support for resolution of some unauthorized uses, for some parcels identified for land tenure adjustment, and for other resource management needs

Fire

- develop modified fire suppression plans to include prescribed burning, recommendations for modification of contracts to limit suppression actions (and associated costs) that may conflict with fuels management goals, and manage fuels to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfires
- continue to use fire management cooperative agreements with local, state, and other federal agencies; develop an agreement to include the military and reciprocal support from other agencies

Illegal Agricultural Cultivation

- eradicate marijuana cooperatively with other federal, state, and local agencies

Safety

- develop a transportation plan to include a maintenance schedule, reconstruction needs, future needs, signing plan, etc.
- provide for appropriate search and rescue involvement as directed by BLM Manual 8361.2 which may include:
 1. monitoring a search effort and completing required reports
 2. providing local agencies with information regarding topography, visitor use areas, water sources, mineshafts, structures, etc.
 3. supplying maps, vehicles, radios, or aircraft
 4. utilizing employees to manage or participate in searches
- follow appropriate procedures for hazard abatement to include hazardous waste management

Water Quality and Watershed Protection

- development of a monitoring plan which will ensure maintenance (where conditions are acceptable) or improvement of the watershed and water quality

RATIONALE FOR SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

The RMP selected was chosen after consideration of the alternatives described and analyzed in the Draft and Final RMP/EIS. All decisions were developed with respect to the management goals outlines on pages 16 and 17 and the concept of multiple-use as defined in FLPMA. The RMP represents a commitment to the protection of sensitive resources while allowing for multiple resource utilization and production.

COAST MANAGEMENT AREA

COAST MANAGEMENT AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Coast MA extends south from the Monterey-San Luis Obispo County line to the Santa Barbara-Ventura County line. The MA is mostly chaparral covered hills and mountains with two large bodies of water within the area Nacimiento Reservoir and Santa Margarita Lake.

The basic management concern for this MA is the sensitive watersheds throughout.

45,490 acres - Federal surface/subsurface
40,350 acres - Federal subsurface only
2,388 acres - Eliminated Wilderness Study Areas
(CA-010-007, 012, 020, 108)

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary management emphasis is:

1. protection and enhancement of the watershed (to include fire management);
2. consolidation or disposal of the scattered public land parcels;
3. responding to community and infrastructural needs.

III. RATIONALE

This MA is an area of varying public interests. Those interests range from infrastructural development (e.g., communication sites) to recreation use (approximately 25,000 visitor hours) near Lake Nacimiento and Santa Margarita Lake.

The majority of the land in this MA has chaparral-covered steep slopes with highly erodible, frail soils. To assure downstream users a supply of good quality water and to protect aquatic and scenic values, both the water quality and the watershed must be protected.

IV. LAND USE DECISIONS

For any development projects on public land within the Irish Hills for which development may have spill-over effects to the Coastal Zone, the applicant will be notified by the Bureau of his/her responsibility for consistency certification with the Coastal Commission as per Section 307 (c)(3)(A) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

For those development projects, the Coastal Commission will receive a copy of the consistency certification notification sent to the applicant by the Bureau. The Commission will also receive a copy of the Decision Record for each of the above said projects.

Land Tenure Adjustment

- Environmentally review 24,320 acres for land tenure adjustment.

Livestock Grazing

I Category Allotments - None

M Category Allotment

Santa Teresa (0060) - Manage for 109 AUMs season long.

C Category Allotments

Freeborn Mountain (0007) - Manage for 344 AUMs season long.

Santa Rita (0010) - Manage for 16 AUMs season long.

- - - (0026) - Manage for 55 AUMs season long.

Hubbard Hill (0032) - Manage for 628 AUMs from 12/01 - 05/30.

Rocky Butte (0067) - Manage for 80 AUMs from 03/01-11/01.

Paso Robles (0108) - Manage for 3 AUMs from 01/01 - 03/31.

Cypress Mountain (0112) - Manage for 40 AUMs season long.

- Applications for new grazing allotments will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

- On unallotted areas no potentially suitable acres will be burned solely for grazing.

Minerals

Oil and Gas

1. Exploration activities conducted under a Notice of Intent (NOI) will be allowed within areas of critical/proposed critical threatened and endangered species (T and E) habitat, ACECs, Class I VRM areas, areas where known cultural sites occur, and special scientific or public interest (hereinafter Special Category Areas) in a manner that will not impact resources legally mandated for protection and rehabilitation is such that the impact of the exploration activity is negligible.

All other areas will be managed to encourage exploration operations in a manner that recognizes sound reclamation practices, within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

2. Pre-lease - Leasing will be allowed within Special Category Areas with special stipulations to minimize impacts to resources which are legally mandated to be protected. Those areas where development of stipulations cannot protect resource values that are legally mandated to be protected will be issued with a No Surface Occupancy (NSO) stipulation.

All other public land will be leased within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

3. a) Post-lease activities conducted within Special Category Areas will be managed in accordance with the special stipulations of the lease and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

Rehabilitation of post-lease activities within Special Category Areas will be conducted in a manner as to leave the area in a condition that is substantially unnoticeable from original conditions and consistent with the purposes of the designation. Post-lease activities will not occur on leases with a NSO stipulation.

b) Post-lease activities conducted on other areas will be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease. Rehabilitation of post-lease activities will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

Locatable Minerals

1. All public land will remain free and open to mineral exploration, location, and development. This does not preclude withdrawal segregation from the mining laws if determined to be needed at a later date.
2. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between the state lead agencies under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) and BLM will be developed to provide a coordinated management role in surface management of mining activities.
3. Management of surface disturbing activities or development on mining claim locations will be conducted within legal constraints and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation.

Other Leasable and Saleable Minerals

1. Geothermal and mineral leasing exploration permits will be authorized in Special Category Areas legally mandated to be protected if the permit is stipulated to allow surface disturbances which can be rehabilitated to a substantially unnoticeable condition consistent with the purposes of the designation. If the permit cannot be issued to prevent unnoticeable disturbances after reclamation, then the permit will be issued with a NSO stipulation on those Special Category Areas.

Mineral material exploration operations will be allowed if it can be demonstrated that rehabilitation will be conducted in such a manner that impacts are substantially unnoticeable.

All other public land will remain open to permitted exploration activities within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

2. a) Pre-lease - Preference Right and Competitive Leases will be issued in Special Category Areas if stipulations to the lease allow development activities to be conducted that will minimize impacts to resources which are legally mandated to be protected.

Those areas where development of stipulations to the lease will not protect resource values that are legally mandated to be protected will be issued with a NSO stipulation.

Minerals on all other public land will be leased or disposed of within the guidelines and constraints or pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations and orders.

b) Mineral material disposals will be authorized in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders on Special Category Areas if no deposit is known within the market area, and disposal will be in the public interest.

Mineral material on other public land will be disposed of in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

3. a) Post-lease activities will be managed in accordance with the terms of the lease, stipulations developed for the plan of exploration or operation approvals, and in conformance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation of Special Category Areas will be conducted in a manner to reclaim the surface to a condition as near as practical to that which existed prior to operations.

Rehabilitation on other public land will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

b) Mineral material disposal operations on Special Category Areas will be managed in accordance with the terms of the permit/contract and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation will be conducted in a manner to reclaim the surface to a condition as near as practical to that which existed prior to operations.

Mineral material disposal operations on other public land will be managed in accordance with the terms of the permit/contract and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation of mined operation areas will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

Recreation Use

- Designate the MA limited to ORV use (existing roads, ways, and trails only - 100 miles).
- Cooperatively manage with the Forest Service public land near the Rinconada Mine for the protection of the historic resource while still allowing other recreation use as long as impacts to the historic resource can be avoided.

Special Land Resource Use Needs

- Pesticide or herbicide (e.g., malathion) spraying will only be allowed after a "no jeopardy" decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for those parcels within T and E critical/proposed critical habitat. Spraying may not be allowed within 1/2 mile of wildlife guzzlers and from April through June in upland game habitat (5,000 acres). Retain statewide MOU.

- Any acquired land will be managed consistent with management goals and objectives.

Water Quality and Watershed Protection

- Determine potential impacts from proposed land uses on watershed condition before authorizing use.
- Permit land uses which will allow watershed condition to be maintained and, where appropriate, improved.
- Maintain stable slopes, healthy riparian habitat, and good water quality.
- Prevent accelerated erosion which causes on-site damage to vegetation, soil fertility and permeability, and downstream damage from sedimentation and poorer water quality.
- No construction activities will be permitted on soils with high erosion hazard ratings, where slopes exceed 70% (20,855 acres) or within the watershed of tributaries to Snake Creek (thence tributaries to Nacimiento Reservoir - 420 acres), or within the watershed of intermittent streams which are directly tributary to Nacimiento and Santa Margarita Reservoirs (980 acres).

The standard for construction activities is 70% slope, recognizing at the same time that site specific conditions may cause restrictions to be placed on activities in fragile areas having lesser slopes or, on the other hand, some activities may be allowed on slopes in excess of 70% if the objectives of maintaining or improving water quality and watershed protection can be met.

V. SUPPORT NEEDS

Livestock Grazing

- BMP for all allotments
- vegetation manipulation of 1,572 acres in 0060
- develop 1 reservoir and 1 spring in 0060

Minerals

- GEM assessments
- inventory of mineral material disposal areas
- development of reclamation guidelines and standards
- MOUs with county(s) (per SMARA)
- VRM inventory

Recreation Use

- ORV map

Water Quality and Watershed Protection

- BMPs
- fence spring sources where needed

CUYAMA MANAGEMENT AREA

CUYAMA MANAGEMENT AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Cuyama MA is located in Santa Barbara County near Highway 166 in the Cuyama Valley and is adjacent to the Los Padres National Forest. The MA is mostly riverbed into grassland with shrubs at the higher elevations.

The basic management concern for this MA is protection of the T and E species habitat.

7,220 acres - Federal surface/subsurface
14,770 acres - Federal subsurface only
1,254 acres - Eliminated Wilderness Study Areas
(CA-010-036, 037)

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary management emphasis is:

1. consolidation or disposal of the scattered public land parcels;
2. maintenance of uncompacted permeable soil conditions and a protective vegetative cover to help protect against overdraft of the groundwater;
3. protection of the T and E species habitat.

III. RATIONALE

The Cuyama Valley has been identified by the state as a groundwater basin subject to critical conditions of overdraft. Proper management of the public land within the MA can help mitigate this problem.

A portion of the MA is habitat for the federally listed endangered blunt-nosed leopard lizard and San Joaquin kit fox. As mandated by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, no actions will be permitted within this habitat area that will jeopardize the continued existence of either species.

IV. LAND USE DECISIONS

Land Tenure Adjustment

- Environmentally review 1,720 acres for land tenure adjustment.

Livestock Grazing

I Category Allotments - None

M Category Allotment

Santa Barbara Canyon (0050) - Manage for 118 AUMs from 03/01-05/01

C Category Allotment

Bitter Creek Drainage (0099) - Manage for 60 AUMs season long.

- Applications for new grazing allotments will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

- On unallotted areas no potentially suitable areas will be burned solely for grazing.

Minerals

Oil and Gas

1. Exploration activities conducted under a NOI will be allowed within Special Category Areas in a manner that will not impact resources legally mandated for protection and rehabilitation is such that the impact of the exploration activity is negligible.

All other areas will be managed to encourage exploration operations in a manner that recognizes sound reclamation practices, within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

2. Pre-lease - Leasing will be allowed within Special Category Areas with special stipulations to minimize impacts to resources which are legally mandated to be protected. Those areas where development of stipulations cannot protect resource values that are legally mandated to be protected will be issued with a NSO stipulation.

All other public land will be leased within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

3. a) Post-lease activities conducted within Special Category Areas will be managed in accordance with the special stipulations of the lease and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

Rehabilitation of post-lease activities within Special Category Areas will be conducted in a manner as to leave the area in a condition that is substantially unnoticeable from original conditions and consistent with the purposes of the designation. Post-lease activities will not occur on leases with a NSO stipulation.

b) Post-lease activities conducted on other areas will be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease. Rehabilitation of post-lease activities will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

Locatable Minerals

1. All public land will remain free and open to mineral exploration, location, and development. This does not preclude withdrawal segregation from the mining laws if determined to be needed at a later date.

2. MOUs between the state lead agencies under SMARA and BLM will be developed to provide a coordinated management role in surface management of mining activities.

3. Management of surface disturbing activities or development on mining claim locations will be conducted within legal constraints and SOP to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation.

Other Leasable and Saleable Minerals

1. Geothermal and mineral leasing exploration permits will be authorized in Special Category Areas legally mandated to be protected if the permit is stipulated to allow surface disturbances which can be rehabilitated to a substantially unnoticeable condition consistent with the purposes of the designation. If the permit cannot be issued to prevent unnoticeable disturbances after reclamation, then the permit will be issued with a NSO stipulation on those Special Category Areas.

Mineral material exploration operations will be allowed if it can be demonstrated that rehabilitation will be conducted in such a manner that impacts are substantially unnoticeable.

All other public land will remain open to permitted exploration activities within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

2. a) Pre-lease - Preference Right and Competitive Leases will be issued in Special Category Areas if stipulations to the lease allow development activities to be conducted that will minimize impacts to resources which are legally mandated to be protected.

Those areas where development of stipulations to the lease will not protect resource values that are legally mandated to be protected will be issued with a NSO stipulation.

Minerals on all other public land will be leased or disposed of within the guidelines and constraints or pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations and orders.

b) Mineral material disposals will be authorized in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders on Special Category Areas if no deposit is known within the market area, and disposal will be in the public interest.

Mineral material on other public land will be disposed of in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

3. a) Post-lease activities will be managed in accordance with the terms of the lease, stipulations developed for the plan of exploration or operation approvals, and in conformance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation of Special Category Areas will be conducted in a manner to reclaim the surface to a condition as near as practical to that which existed prior to operations.

Rehabilitation on other public land will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

b) Mineral material disposal operations on Special Category Areas will be managed in accordance with the terms of the permit/contract and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation will be conducted in a manner to reclaim the surface to a condition as near as practical to that which existed prior to operations.

Mineral material disposal operations on other public land will be managed in accordance with the terms of the permit/contract and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation of mined operation areas will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

Recreation Use

- Designate the MA limited to ORV use (existing roads, ways, and trails - 40 miles). Manage the MA open to all other recreation uses.

Special Land and Resource Use Needs

- Pesticide and herbicide (e.g., malathion) spraying will only be allowed after a "no jeopardy" decision by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for those parcels within T and E species critical/proposed critical habitat. Spraying may not be allowed within 1/2 mile of wildlife guzzlers and from April through June in upland game habitat (500 acres). Retain statewide MOU.

Water Quality and Watershed Protection

- Determine potential impacts from proposed land uses on watershed condition before authorizing use.
- Permit land uses which will allow watershed condition to be maintained and, where appropriate, improved.
- Maintain stable slopes and prevent erosion which causes on-site damage to vegetation, soil fertility and permeability, and downstream damage from sedimentation and poorer water quality.
- No construction will be permitted on soils with high erosion hazard ratings and where slopes exceed 70% (207 acres). The standard for construction activities is 70% slope, recognizing at the same time that site specific conditions may cause restrictions to be placed on activities in fragile areas having lesser slopes or, on the other hand, some activities may be allowed on slopes in excess of 70% if the objectives of maintaining or improving water quality and watershed protection can be met.
- Protect all existing water sources.

V. SUPPORT NEEDS

Minerals

- GEM assessments
- inventory of mineral material disposal areas
- development of reclamation guidelines and standards
- MOUs with county(s) (per SMARA)
- VRM inventory

Water Quality and Watershed Protection

- BMPs
- fence wherever needed to protect water sources

POINT SAL

MANAGEMENT AREA

POINT SAL MANAGEMENT AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Point Sal MA is located in Santa Barbara County approximately 16 miles west of Santa Maria, California and is adjacent to the northern boundary of Vandenberg Air Force Base. The MA is an undeveloped rocky coastal point.

The basic management concern for this MA is protection of its sensitive resource values to include T and E species, cultural sites, the unique ophiolite sequence, and scenic.

Approximately 50 acres - Federal surface/subsurface

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary management emphasis is the protection of the highly sensitive and unique resources within the MA to include numerous candidate plants, T and E wildlife species, many marine invertebrates and mammals, cultural and historic remains, the ophiolite sequence, and scenic values.

III. RATIONALE

The MA is habitat for the federally listed threatened and endangered brown pelican, California least tern, possibly the American peregrine falcon, southern sea otter with the endangered California grey whale migrating in the waters in close proximity to the Point. As mandated by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, no actions will be permitted within the habitat area that will jeopardize the continued existence of the above species.

Two National Register quality sites are located within this MA and are threatened by erosion from the ocean. These sites are unique as they represent the only remaining record of Native American groups occupying the MA prior to European contact. Federal legislation provides protection to cultural resources on public land.

IV. LAND USE DECISIONS

For any development projects at Point Sal for which development may have spill-over effects to the Coastal Zone, the applicant will be notified by the Bureau of his/her responsibility for consistency certification with the Coastal Commission as per Section 307(c)(3)(A) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972.

For those development projects, the Coastal Commission will receive a copy of the consistency certification notification sent to the applicant by the Bureau. The Commission will also receive a copy of the Decision Record for each of the above said projects.

Minerals

- Stipulate oil and gas and mining exploration activities to minimize surface disturbances. All mineral leasing and mineral material exploration permits will be approved under NSO.
- Allow leasing with no surface occupancy.
- Segregate area from the operation of the mining laws by classification pending formal withdrawal. Manage surface mining operations in conformance with 43 CFR 3809.1-4 in order to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation pending the segregative effects of classification or withdrawal.

Recreation Use

- Designate the MA as closed to ORV use. Manage MA open to all other recreation uses.

Special Land and Resource Use Needs

- Designate MA as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC - see map in pocket) and manage for maximum protection of aesthetics, cultural resources, the geologic formation, T and E species, and wildlife while still allowing minimal activities (e.g., walk-in recreation).
- Withdraw MA from entry/appropriation and leasing (for realty actions only).

V. SUPPORT NEEDS

Consideration of the public interests and the complex resource interrelationships found in the MA suggests that a coordinated resource management plan should be prepared for the area.

Recreation Use

- ORV map

Special Land and Resource Use Needs

- cadastral survey

SODA LAKE MANAGEMENT AREA

SODA LAKE MANAGEMENT AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Soda Lake MA is located in eastern San Luis Obispo county seven miles southeast of Simmler, California. The MA includes all public land in the Carrizo Plain between the Temblor and Caliente Ranges. The MA is an undeveloped alkali marsh surrounded by grassland.

The basic management concern for this MA is protection of its sensitive plant and animal resource values.

2,970 acres - Federal surface/subsurface

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary management emphasis is protection of the wetland habitat and the T and E habitat while still allowing some recreational uses (e.g., birdwatching).

III. RATIONALE

This MA is a significant wetland habitat (ranked fourth out of 49 unique ecosystems in California as an important wildlife habitat area by the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service in 1978). This MA provides habitat for at least three federally listed endangered species (blunt-nosed leopard lizard, San Joaquin kit fox, southern bald eagle), two state listed rare and endangered species (giant kangaroo rat, San Joaquin antelope squirrel), 13 species of raptors, many species of waterbirds, including approximately 5,000 sandhill cranes, and one federally listed candidate plant species (Atriplex vallicola). This MA is one of the last remaining natural alkaline marsh areas in California with such an array of wildlife.

IV. LAND USE DECISIONS

Livestock Grazing

- No grazing allotments will be authorized.

Minerals

- Stipulate oil and gas and mining exploration activities to minimize surface disturbance. All mineral leasing and mineral material exploration permits will be approved under NSO.
- Allow leasing with no surface occupancy.
- Segregate area from operation of the mining laws by classification pending formal withdrawal. Manage surface mining operations in conformance with 43 CFR 3809.1-4 in order to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation pending segregative effects of classification or withdrawal.

Recreation Use

- Designate MA limited to ORV use (existing roads, ways, trails only - 10 miles). Manage MA open to all other recreation uses.

Special Land and Resource Use Needs

- Designate MA as an ACEC (see map in pocket) and cooperatively manage with a non-federal environmental organization (e.g., The Nature Conservancy) and/or other agencies for maximum protection of aesthetics, cultural resource, T and E species, and wildlife while still allowing minimal activities (e.g., recreation, temporary short term uses). Should any land be acquired adjacent to Soda Lake, it will be managed consistent with stated objectives.
- Withdraw MA from entry/appropriation and leasing (for realty actions only).

V. SUPPORT NEEDS

Recreation Use

- ORV map

Special Land and Resource Use Needs

- modified fire suppression plan
- fencing
- coordinated management agreement(s)

TEMBLOR-CALIENTE/VALLEY MANAGEMENT AREA

TEMBLOR-CALIENTE/VALLEY MANAGEMENT AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Temblor-Caliente/Valley MA is located in western Kern, Kings, eastern San Luis Obispo, and western Tulare counties. The MA includes that public land north and east of the Los Padres National Forest, west of Bakersfield and south of Fresno county. The MA ranges from the Valley floor grasslands to the foothills and the Temblor and Caliente Ranges.

The basic management concern for this MA is its value for oil and gas development versus its value as federally listed endangered species habitat.

560 acres - Federal surface only
178,290 acres - Federal surface/subsurface
213,460 acres - Federal subsurface only
19,018 acres - Wilderness Study Area (CA-010-042)

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary management emphasis is:

1. utilization of the energy resources (e.g. oil and gas);
2. protection of T and E species habitat;
3. proper rangeland management;
4. protection and enhancement of the watershed;
5. responding to infrastructural needs of the public and industry;
6. optimizing recreation use;
7. consolidation or disposal of scattered parcels of public land.

III. RATIONALE

This MA is an area of intense but varying public interests and resource needs. Mineral development is prominent throughout the MA. However, three federally listed endangered species (blunt-nosed leopard lizard, California condor, San Joaquin kit fox) which are afforded protection through the Endangered Species Act inhabit the same area. Both cultural and historic sites are scattered throughout the MA also making these sites susceptible to damage or destruction as a result of surface disturbing activities.

A portion of the MA, the Caliente Range, is the primary source of recharge for the Cuyama Valley groundwater supply which is subject to critical overdraft conditions.

The MA also contains many opportunities for a variety of recreation uses to include ORVs, hunting, target shooting, hiking, horseback riding, etc. Approximately 81,000 visitor use hours are experienced annually within this MA.

IV. LAND USE DECISIONS

Land Tenure Adjustment

- Environmentally review approximately 16,060 acres for land tenure adjustment.

Livestock Grazing

I Category Allotments

The mulch levels to be initially managed through the development of allotment management plans (AMPs) are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| North Temblor (0015) | - Manage for mulch according to the following levels season long:
500 lbs. mulch/acre for slopes 0-25%
600 lbs. mulch/acre for slopes 26-50%
700 lbs. mulch/acre for slopes 51-75%
800 lbs. mulch/acre for slopes 76-100% |
| Sulphur Canyon (0031) | - same as 0015 from 12/01-07/31* |
| Selby Ranch (0044) | - same as 0015 season long |
| Temblor-Caliente (0053) | - same as 0015 season long |
| Chico Martinez (0063) | - Manage for mulch according to the following levels season long:
400 lbs. mulch/acre for slopes 0-25%
500 lbs. mulch/acre for slopes 26-50%
600 lbs. mulch/acre for slopes 51-75%
700 lbs. mulch/acre for slopes 76-100% |
| Carrizo Ranch (0070) | - same as 0015 season long |
| Chimineas Ranch (0073) | - same as 0015 from 11/01-06/30* |
| Maricopa Ranch (0096) | - same as 0015 from 10/15-05/15* |

- Allow 40-60% utilization of saltbush and key browse species.

M Category Allotments

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Naval Petro (0003) | - Manage for 253 AUMs from 11/01-05/31 |
| Catskin (0004) | - Manage for 220 AUMs season long |
| Pleito (0008) | - Manage for 1,362 AUMs season long |
| Oil Field (0016) | - Manage for 367 AUMs season long |
| Buena Vista Creek (0019) | - Manage for 107 AUMs from 01/15-06/30 |
| Frazer Valley (0021) | - Manage for 206 AUMs season long |
| Kettleman Hills (0028) | - Manage for 986 AUMs season long |
| Naval Petroleum (0038) | - Manage for 380 AUMs season long |
| Old Arroyo (0039) | - Manage for 160 AUMs season long |
| Santiago Creek (0057) | - Manage for 517 AUMs season long |
| Cedar Mountain (0064) | - Manage for 139 AUMs from 03/01-06/20 and 10/15-02/29 |

*End dates may vary according to mulch levels or saltbush and browse utilization.

Packwood-Franciscan (0065)	- Manage for 444 AUMs season long
Bitterwater Valley (0072)	- Manage for 747 AUMs from 12/01-05/31
- - - (0016)	- Manage for 146 AUMs season long
Cienago Canyon (0107)	- Manage for 399 AUMs from 09/01-05/30
Surprise Arroyo (0110)	- Manage for 1,152 AUMs from 10/01-04/30
Devil's Gulch (0116)	- Manage for 127 AUMs season long

C Category Allotments

Oil Field (0002)	- Manage for 73 AUMs from 01/01-07/01
Catskin (0011)	- Manage for 80 AUMs from 06/01-09/30
- - - (0013)	- Manage for 82 AUMs season long
Elephant Back (0020)	- Manage for 16 AUMs season long
McKittrick Summit (0022)	- Manage for 40 AUMs season long
Bitterwater Valley (0027)	- Manage for 12 AUMs from 09/01-05/31
Bitter Creek (0029)	- Manage for 31 AUMs from 06/01-12/01
Klipstein Ranch (0030)	- Manage for 96 AUMs season long for cattle and from 12/01-05/30 for sheep
Red Hill (0035)	- Manage for 3 AUMs season long
Derby Acres (0041)	- Manage for 92 AUMs season long
Willow Spring Canyon (0054)	- Manage for 32 AUMs season long
Curtis Mountain (0062)	- Manage for 13 AUMs season long
- - - (0069)	- Manage for 90 AUMs from 03/01-05/01
McVan Oilfield (0097)	- Manage for 31 AUMs season long
Klipstein Ranch House (0114)	- Manage for 24 AUMs from 03/01-09/30
Power Line Road (0115)	- Manage for 36 AUMs from 01/01-06/31

- Allow 40-60% utilization of saltbush and key browse species.
- Applications for new grazing allotments will be handled on a case-by-case basis.
- On unallotted areas no potentially suitable areas will be burned solely for grazing.

Minerals

Oil and Gas

1. Exploration activities conducted under a NOI will be allowed within Special Category Areas in a manner that will not impact resources legally mandated for protection and rehabilitation is such that the impact of the exploration activity is negligible.

All other areas will be managed to encourage exploration operations in a manner that recognizes sound reclamation practices, within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

2. Pre-lease - Leasing will be allowed within Special Category Areas with special stipulations to minimize impacts to resources which are legally mandated to be protected. Those areas where development of stipulations cannot protect resource values that are legally mandated to be protected will be issued with a NSO stipulation.

All other public land will be leased within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

3. a) Post-lease activities conducted within Special Category Areas will be managed in accordance with the special stipulations of the lease and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation of post-lease activities within Special Category Areas will be conducted in a manner as to leave the area in a condition that is substantially unnoticeable from original conditions and consistent with the purposes of the designation. Post-lease activities will not occur on leases with a NSO stipulation.

b) Post-lease activities conducted on other areas will be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease. Rehabilitation of post-lease activities will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

Locatable Minerals

1. All public land will remain free and open to mineral exploration, location, and development. This does not preclude withdrawal segregation from the mining laws if determined to be needed at a later date.

2. MOUs between the state lead agencies under SMARA and BLM will be developed to provide a coordinated management role in surface management of mining activities.

3. Management of surface disturbing activities or development on mining claim locations will be conducted within legal constraints and SOP to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation.

Other Leasable and Saleable Minerals

1. Geothermal and mineral leasing exploration permits will be authorized in Special Category Areas legally mandated to be protected if the permit is stipulated to allow surface disturbances which can be rehabilitated to a substantially unnoticeable condition consistent with the purposes of the designation. If the permit cannot be issued to prevent unnoticeable disturbances after reclamation, then the permit will be issued with a NSO stipulation on those Special Category Areas.

Mineral material exploration operations will be allowed if it can be demonstrated that rehabilitation will be conducted in such a manner that impacts are substantially unnoticeable.

All other public land will remain open to permitted exploration activities within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

2. a) Pre-lease - Preference Right and Competitive Leases will be issued in Special Category Areas if stipulations to the lease allow development activities to be conducted that will minimize impacts to resources which are legally mandated to be protected.

Those areas where development of stipulations to the lease will not protect resource values that are legally mandated to be protected will be issued with a NSO stipulation.

Minerals on all other public land will be leased or disposed of within the guidelines and constraints or pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations and orders.

b) Mineral material disposals will be authorized in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders on Special Category Areas if no deposit is known within the market area, and disposal will be in the public interest.

Mineral material on other public land will be disposed of in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

3. a) Post-lease activities will be managed in accordance with the terms of the lease, stipulations developed for the plan of exploration or operation approvals, and in conformance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation of Special Category Areas will be conducted in a manner to reclaim the surface to a condition as near as practical to that which existed prior to operations.

Rehabilitation on other public land will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

b) Mineral material disposal operations on Special Category Areas will be managed in accordance with the terms of the permit/contract and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation will be conducted in a manner to reclaim the surface to a condition as near as practical to that which existed prior to operations.

Mineral material disposal operations on other public land will be managed in accordance with the terms of the permit/contract and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation of mined operation areas will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

Recreation Use

- Allow limited recreation use within environmental constraints by:
 - A) altering public land near Poso Creek to discourage shooting and allowing development of an alternative site;
 - B) allowing limited ORV use (existing roads, ways, and trails only - 720 miles);
 - C) developing walk-in access to public land within the Caliente Range with gate and cattleguard at easement entrance.

Special Land and Resource Use Needs

- Designate Elkhorn Plain and Goose Lake as ACECs (see map in pocket) for maximum protection of T and E species and cultural resources respectively.

- Designate Reef Ridge and San Andreas Fault Scarp as Research Natural Areas (RNA - see map in pocket) to protect valuable scientific resources.
- Nominate San Andreas Fault scarp as a National Natural Landmark.
- Allow construction only where impacts to T and E critical/proposed critical habitat (through consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and known cultural sites (through consultation with State Historic Preservation Officer) can be avoided.
- Pesticide or herbicide (e.g., malathion) spraying will only be allowed after a "no jeopardy" decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for those parcels within T and E critical/proposed critical habitat. Spraying may not be allowed within 1/2 mile of wildlife guzzlers (16,570 acres) and from April through June in upland game habitat (80,000 acres). Retain statewide MOU.
- Continue management of National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Areas with California Department of Fish and Game (114,805 acres).
- Any acquired land will be managed consistent with management objectives on adjacent public land.

Water Quality and Watershed Protection

- Determine potential impacts from proposed land uses on watershed condition before authorizing use.
- Permit land uses which will allow watershed condition to be maintained.
- Maintain stable slopes and prevent erosion which causes on-site damage to vegetation, soil fertility and permeability, and downstream damage from sedimentation and poorer water quality.
- No construction will be permitted on soils with high erosion ratings and where slopes exceed 70% (15,890 acres). The standard for construction activities is 70% slope, recognizing at the same time that site specific conditions may cause restrictions to be placed on activities in fragile areas having lesser slopes or, on the other hand, some activities may be allowed on slopes in excess of 70% if the objectives of maintaining or improving water quality and watershed protection can be met.
- Protect all existing water sources.

V. SUPPORT NEEDS

Livestock Grazing

- AMPs for all I category allotments
- cattleguard in 0015
- fence 8 miles in 0053
- vegetation manipulation in 0031, 0044, 0070 (5,583 acres)
- construct 1 water pipeline with trough in each of the following allotments: 0028, 0044, 0053
- construct 2 water pipelines with troughs in both 0073 and 0096

Minerals

- GEM assessments
- inventory of mineral material disposal areas
- development of reclamation guidelines and standards
- MOUs with county(s) (per SMARA)
- VRM inventory

Recreation Use

- ORV map

Special Land and Resource Use Needs

- modified fire suppression plan for Caliente Range (51,600 acres)

Water Quality and Watershed Protection

- BMPs
- fence wherever needed to protect springs

VENTURA MANAGEMENT AREA

VENTURA MANAGEMENT AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

The Ventura MA includes all BLM-administered public land within Ventura County. The MA ranges from grasslands to chaparral covered mountains.

The basic management concern of this MA is its potential for oil and gas development.

2,550 acres - Federal surface/subsurface
11,860 acres - Federal subsurface only

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The primary management emphasis is utilization of the mineral resources (e.g., oil and gas).

III. RATIONALE

As the demand for energy related resources increases, more demand has been and will be placed on public land as a viable source for these resources (e.g., oil and gas).

IV. LAND USE DECISIONS

Land Tenure Adjustment

- Environmentally review approximately 1,820 acres for land tenure adjustment.

Livestock Grazing

I Category Allotments - None

M Category Allotments - None

C Category Allotment

- - - (0055) - Manage for 23 AUMs season long.

- Applications for new grazing allotments will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

- On unallotted areas no potentially suitable areas will be burned solely for grazing.

Minerals

Oil and Gas

1. Exploration activities conducted under a NOI will be allowed within Special Category Areas in a manner that will not impact resources legally mandated for protection and rehabilitation is such that the impact of the exploration activity is negligible.

All other areas will be managed to encourage exploration operations in a manner that recognizes sound reclamation practices, within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

2. Pre-lease - Leasing will be allowed within Special Category Areas with special stipulations to minimize impacts to resources which are legally mandated to be protected. Those areas where development of stipulations cannot protect resource values that are legally mandated to be protected will be issued with a NSO stipulation.

All other public land will be leased within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

3. a) Post-lease activities conducted within Special Category Areas will be managed in accordance with the special stipulations of the lease and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

Rehabilitation of post-lease activities within Special Category Areas will be conducted in a manner as to leave the area in a condition that is substantially unnoticeable from original conditions and consistent with the purposes of the designation. Post-lease activities will not occur on leases with a NSO stipulation.

b) Post-lease activities conducted on other areas will be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease. Rehabilitation of post-lease activities will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

Locatable Minerals

1. All public land will remain free and open to mineral exploration, location, and development. This does not preclude withdrawal segregation from the mining laws if determined to be needed at a later date.

2. MOUs between the state lead agencies under SMARA and BLM will be developed to provide a coordinated management role in surface management of mining activities.

3. Management of surface disturbing activities or development on mining claim locations will be conducted within legal constraints and SOP to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation.

Other Leasable and Saleable Minerals

1. Geothermal and mineral leasing exploration permits will be authorized in Special Category Areas legally mandated to be protected if the permit is stipulated to allow surface disturbances which can be rehabilitated to a substantially unnoticeable condition consistent with

the purposes of the designation. If the permit cannot be issued to prevent unnoticeable disturbances after reclamation, then the permit will be issued with a NSO stipulation on those Special Category Areas.

Mineral material exploration operations will be allowed if it can be demonstrated that rehabilitation will be conducted in such a manner that impacts are substantially unnoticeable.

All other public land will remain open to permitted exploration activities within the guidelines and constraints of pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

2. a) Pre-lease - Preference Right and Competitive Leases will be issued in Special Category Areas if stipulations to the lease allow development activities to be conducted that will minimize impacts to resources which are legally mandated to be protected.

Those areas where development of stipulations to the lease will not protect resource values that are legally mandated to be protected will be issued with a NSO stipulation.

Minerals on all other public land will be leased or disposed of within the guidelines and constraints or pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations and orders.

b) Mineral material disposals will be authorized in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders on Special Category Areas if no deposit is known within the market area, and disposal will be in the public interest.

Mineral material on other public land will be disposed of in accordance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders.

3. a) Post-lease activities will be managed in accordance with the terms of the lease, stipulations developed for the plan of exploration or operation approvals, and in conformance with pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation of Special Category Areas will be conducted in a manner to reclaim the surface to a condition as near as practical to that which existed prior to operations.

Rehabilitation on other public land will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

b) Mineral material disposal operations on Special Category Areas will be managed in accordance with the terms of the permit/contract and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation will be conducted in a manner to reclaim the surface to a condition as near as practical to that which existed prior to operations.

Mineral material disposal operations on other public land will be managed in accordance with the terms of the permit/contract and pertinent federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and orders. Rehabilitation of mined operation areas will be conducted according to sound reclamation practices.

Recreation Use

- Designate MA limited to ORV use (existing roads, ways, and trails only
- 10 miles).

Water Quality and Watershed Protection

- Determine potential impacts from proposed land uses on watershed condition before authorizing use.
- Permit land uses which will allow watershed condition to be maintained.
- Maintain stable slopes and prevent erosion which causes on-site damage to vegetation, soil fertility and permeability, and downstream damage from sedimentation and poorer water quality.
- No construction will be permitted on soils with high erosion hazard ratings and where slopes exceed 70% (1,525 acres). The standard for construction activities is 70% slope, recognizing at the same time that site specific conditions may cause restrictions to be placed on activities in fragile areas having lesser slopes or, on the other hand, some activities may be allowed on slopes in excess of 70% if the objectives of maintaining or improving water quality and watershed protection can be met.

V. SUPPORT NEEDS

Minerals

- GEM assessments
- inventory of mineral material disposal areas
- development of reclamation guidelines and standards
- MOUs with county (per SMARA)
- VRM inventory

Recreation Use

- ORV map

Water Quality and Watershed Protection

- BMPs
- fence where necessary to protect springs

APPENDIX

**Rangeland Program Summary (RPS)
for the
Coast/Valley Planning Area**

August, 1985

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C. Specific Allotment Decisions	
D. Future Adjustments	

I. RECORD OF DECISION

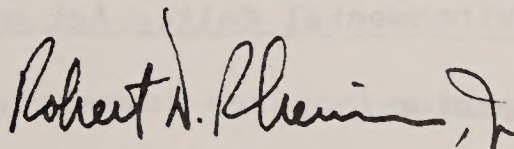
The grazing management decisions outlined in Tables 2 and 3 will be implemented in accordance with 43 CFR 4100. It is the Proposed Plan as outlined in the Final Coast/Valley Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). This decision was selected because it best meets the planning objectives for the planning area as well as the environmental, social, and economic needs.

No adjustments to current preference levels will be made initially. This current preference is labeled "initial preference" in Tables 2 and 3. Monitoring completed over a period of several years, will be used in conjunction with range surveys to determine the need (if any) for livestock number and season of use adjustments. However, this does not preclude adjustments by mutual agreement between individual grazing operators and the BLM any time. Grazing operators will be encouraged to participate in monitoring studies and allotment evaluations.

Selective management category I allotments will be managed under mulch management or preference levels specified in Table 3 upon completion or an allotment management plan (AMP). Category M and C allotments will be managed under current BLM authorization procedures.

BLM has carried out an extensive program of public involvement in developing the Coast/Valley RMP/EIS. We will continue to seek public participation. This program summary will be updated periodically to report progress on program implementation and achievement of rangeland management objectives.

Individuals or other interested groups not scheduled to receive allotment specific grazing decisions may protest portions of this RPS to the Bakersfield District Manager within 15 days of receipt. An appeal for a hearing before an administrative law judge may be filed with the Bakersfield District Manager within 30 days of the document becoming final. These procedures are outlined under Part VII, MANAGEMENT CHANGES.



Robert D. Rheiner, Jr.
District Manager

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Previous Actions Relating to the Initial RPS:

1. Draft Coast/Valley RMP/EIS: May, 1984.
2. Final Coast/Valley RMP/EIS: September, 1984.

These two documents provide detailed information on livestock grazing management alternatives, range conditions, analysis of management alternatives, and mitigation measures. Copies of both documents are available from the Bakersfield District Office and the Caliente Resource Area, located in Bakersfield, CA.

B. Purpose

The initial RPS will summarize the following:

1. current forage preference levels;
2. grazing management programs including range improvements;
3. estimated eventual preference or mulch levels;
4. consultation process;
5. description of the relationship of the decision to the alternatives analyzed in the RMP/EIS;
6. monitoring requirements.

The management action for each allotment outlined in this initial RPS is designed to achieve the land use objectives and goals set forth in the Coast/Valley RMP. Modifications to the management plans or the monitoring program may be suggested and determined through the consultation process. Such changes, if approved, will be identified in future land use planning amendments and RPS updates.

The purpose of the management decisions are to achieve the long term natural resource capabilities of a given area while attempting to mitigate present and future adverse environmental and socio-economic impacts. The decisions comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

C. Public Participation

The public was informed of the preparation of the Coast/Valley land use plan by Federal Register Notice on December 3, 1979.

The Draft RMP/EIS was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and released to the public June 8, 1984 with a comment period extending to September 6, 1984. Twenty-four letters of comment were received on the Draft document. These letters, along with responses to them, were published in the Final RMP/EIS filed with EPA on September 28, 1984. Three protests were received on the Final. None of these protests required any additional changes in the document.

III. RANGELAND MANAGEMENT POLICY

A significant change in policy affecting the future management of public rangelands has been adopted by the Bureau of Land Management. This Grazing Management Policy entails a new approach called selective management. It is based on the identification of allotments or areas sharing similar resource characteristics, management needs, and both resource and economic potential for improvement. Three selective management categories have been established: I (Improve); M (Maintain); and C (Custodial). The criteria used for categorizing allotments are shown below:

Selective Management Category			
Primary Criteria	I	M	C
Present Management	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Change not feasible
Production Potential	Below optimum potential	Near or at potential	Near potential
Resource Conflicts	Conflicts evident	Conflicts limited	Conflicts limited
Amount of Public Land	Greater than 60%	10%-59%	Less than 10%
Economic Return	Positive of return	Possible return	Return not likely
<u>Optional Criteria</u>			
Range Condition	Poor - Fair	Satisfactory	Poor - Fair
Cooperation	High level of cooperation	Generally cooperative	Uncooperative

Allotments grouped into selective management categories are managed as outlined:

Category I - Improve

- Active preference adjustment may be recommended in land use plan.
- Usually will involve mulch management (grazing is allowed until a specific residual mulch level is reached on key areas on an annual basis.
- Will have an AMP.
- Allotment utilization will be annually monitored.

Category M - Maintain

- Active preference will not be initially adjusted.
- Usually will involve mulch management if the allotment is already managed under that system.
- May have an AMP.
- Allotment utilization will not be checked on an annual basis unless under mulch management.

Category C - Custodial

- Active preference will not be initially adjusted.
- Will not involve mulch management.
- Usually will not involve an AMP.
- Very limited utilization.

Each allotment in the Coast/Valley Planning Area has been evaluated and placed in a selective management category. Note that when the resource situation of an allotment changes following the implementation of management decisions, the allotment may be recategorized. Table 3 shows this allotment specific ranking.

IV. RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A. Overview

The Coast/Valley Planning Area encompasses approximately 236,600 surface and subsurface acres and 280,400 subsurface-only (mineral estate) acres of public land, 171,000 acres of which are under grazing authorization. This land is in a scattered pattern and extends west from Bakersfield, California through the San Joaquin Valley over the Temblor, Caliente, and Coast Ranges to the Pacific Ocean. The area includes western Kern, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, western Tulare, and Ventura counties.

Livestock grazing has been an important source of income in the area since the 1800's and will remain so for the foreseeable future. Currently, there are 52 allotments with a total of 44 livestock operators. Most operators run cattle, usually cows and calves.

B. Grazing Management for Mediterranean Annual Ranges

This RPS is unique in that several alternatives authorize grazing by livestock in terms of residual mulch rather than by the traditional Animal Unit Month (AUM) allocation. Managing for mulch would allow the authorized grazing use to be adjusted with the annual forage production. Increased grazing would be allowed on good forage years and less grazing would be allowed on poor forage years. Livestock would be removed when the desired residual mulch level is reached. These mulch levels are expressed in pounds of residual forage per acre (air dry).

With the traditional AUM allocation, the theoretical average yearly production level is estimated with grazing authorized at that level. Livestock are removed from the allotment when the authorized use level is reached, with no immediate compensation for the variable production.

Mulch management grazing plans will only be considered for category I allotments at this time. Active preference levels on these allotments will not be initially adjusted. At the end of the grazing season, or when the mulch level specified has been reached, livestock will come off the allotment. The grazing operator will submit an actual use grazing record that shows the number of livestock grazed and the length of grazing time. This actual use record will be used to compute the annual grazing bill. Livestock grazing will not begin again until the next annual forage growth year begins, unless full utilization was not made in the previous grazing season.

1/Eventual preference on allotments to be managed for mulch is not included,

C. Alternative Management for Category I Allotments Under Mulch Management Grazing Plans

In the event that a category I allotment grazing operator does not wish to operate under a mulch management grazing plan, the following procedures should be followed.

The allotment should be placed back on advanced billing for grazing use. The mulch levels of the allotment or the browse or saltbush utilization levels will be measured for at least 3 years. Each year an actual use record should be collected. The actual use should be compared to the resulting utilization (along with climate data) to determine if grazing preference or season of use need adjustment. Preference or season of use should be adjusted to allow proper utilization to occur on a moderately poor year. Temporary nonrenewable use can be allowed on good forage years to make efficient use of the increased production. By doing this the average annual production can be managed for.

Annual monitoring (as in mulch management) should continue and the preference adjusted periodically according to the results. This will result in a clearer picture of what the average annual production actually is. The preference for allotments under mulch management grazing plans need not be adjusted since preference is not functional in the management of those allotments.

D. Monitoring

1. Short Term

a. Annual Areas

The Area Manager and grazing operator will select the specific monitoring study locations within each individual allotment. The monitoring studies will be used to determine the amount of residual mulch.

b. Perennial Areas

Key forage species will be monitored.

2. Long Term

Monitoring will be established to:

- a. assess the condition of important wildlife habitat areas;
- b. document results of prescribed burns, and grazing effects on critical R T and E plant or animal habitat, critical water quality or watershed problem areas, etc. The studies would be established only on those areas determined to have conflicts with or receive significant use from livestock as identified in the RMP;
- c. document rangesites;
- d. document climate, as reported by the U.S. Weather Bureau or BLM collection sites.

E. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Mitigation Measures

The same SOP and mitigation measures as identified in the Coast/Valley RMP pertain to this RPS including the rangeland improvement projects identified in this plan.

Table 2: Summation of Decision
by Management Category

Selective Management Category	Number in each Category	Acres of Public Land	Initial Preference (AUMs)	Estimated Eventual Preference (AUMs) ^{1/}
I	8	116,968	20,553	-----
M	19	39,867	7,939	7,939
C	25	14,174	2,013	2,013
Total	52	171,009	30,505	9,952

F. Rangeland Improvement Projects

Table 4 lists the planned projects for the I and M category allotments. These projects provide for some or all of the following conditions to occur:

1. improved livestock grazing distribution;
2. stop the mixing of different operator's livestock;
3. increase the forage production over a period of time;
4. decrease water pollution and streambank degradation by providing alternate sources of livestock water.

V. MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

The grazing management program outlined in the previous sections was selected from the following alternatives.

Alternative I: Emphasize Protection

This alternative provides for intensive environmental protection of wildlife habitat, vegetation diversity, aesthetics, watershed, and resource diversity while limited consumptive uses e.g., mineral development and livestock grazing, being permitted under the applicable statutes.

Eight allotments (116,968 acres) would be placed in the I category; 19 allotments (39,867 acres) would be placed in the M category; and 25 allotments (14,174 acres) would be placed in the C category.

Category I allotments on the annual range type would be managed for residual mulch, not AUMs. More mulch would be left on the ground after grazing than in any other alternative except Alternative IA. Fewer AUMs would be allocated to livestock on the M and C category allotments.

AMPs would be necessary for all I category allotments. Fewer rangeland improvements would be implemented than in Alternatives II through IV.

Alternative IA: No Grazing

Livestock grazing (AUM consumption) would not be authorized. All livestock grazing would be phased out over a five-year period. No new rangeland improvements, except fences to exclude livestock, would be constructed.

Alternative II: Combined Emphasis

This alternative encourages environmental protection including, but not limited to, wildlife habitat, aesthetics, vegetation diversity, and watershed while allowing for consumptive uses e.g., livestock grazing and mineral development, in producing and identified potential areas within environmental constraints.

The same I, M, C category allotments are proposed for this alternative as in Alternative I. Again, the I category allotments would be managed for residual mulch. Forage on the M and C category allotments would be allocated by AUMs.

AMPs would be necessary on all I category allotments. Various rangeland improvement projects are proposed on some allotments.

Alternative III: Emphasis Production

This alternative encourages consumptive uses including oil and gas, other minerals, livestock grazing, and land use authorizations on all public land while providing for minimal environmental protection of other competing resource values e.g., wildlife habitat, aesthetics, vegetation diversity, within the constraints of the National Environmental Policy Act.

The same I, M, C category allotments are proposed for this alternative as in Alternative I. All I category allotments would be managed for residual mulch. M and C category allotments would be managed for AUMs.

AMPs would be necessary for all I category allotments. The largest number of rangeland improvements would be implemented in this alternative.

Alternative IV: Present Management/No Action (Proposed Action)

This alternative represents the present rangeland management for the planning area. Total grazing preference would remain at 20,553 AUMs for I category allotments and 9,952 AUMs for the M and C category allotments.

The same I, M, C category allotments are proposed for this alternative as in Alternative I.

This alternative should allow for rangeland improvement projects as proposed by the livestock operator. No new AMPs would be developed.

VI. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

A. Administrative Action

1. Publication of the RPS for public review and comment.
2. Consultation with affected permittees, lessees, and other affected parties on the discrete actions proposed for each allotment.
3. Publication of an RPS update (if necessary) which will reflect changes deemed necessary due to consultation.
4. Publication of future RPS updates (as necessary) to keep the public informed about the Coast/Valley grazing management program.

B. Grazing Management

The following sequence will be used in implementing the grazing management program for each allotment.

1. Develop and implement a monitoring program for selected allotments (all I category allotments and certain M and C category allotments in that order of priority).
2. Develop and proceed to implement AMPs for I category allotments. Develop AMPs for M and C category allotments only if special circumstances warrant them.
3. Rangeland developments will be considered for allotments in this priority:

Category I allotments - first
Category M allotments - second
Category C allotments - third
4. Category I allotments will be ranked for AMP implementation by using the following criteria:
 - a. revision of existing AMPs;
 - b. allotments with critical or conflicting resource needs;
 - c. AMPs to support other resource activity plans (e.g., Wildlife Habitat Management Plans, Watershed Management Plans, etc.);
 - d. allotments showing a benefit/cost ratio greater than one to one;
 - e. allotments requiring the fewest dollars, time, and manpower to be implemented as related to the potential for return;
 - f. willingness of the operator to contribute to accelerating the AMP implementation schedule.
5. Evaluation of monitoring studies data will be used to determine the need and magnitude to adjust allowable use or make other significant program or priority changes for a specific allotment.
6. BLM will continue to request public involvement as it refines its rangeland program and its implementation.

Table 4: Rangeland Improvements

Allotment Name	Number	Mgt. Category	Fence (Miles)	Spring/ Reservoir	Water with Trough	Pipeline	Cattle- guards	Vegetation Manipulation (Acres)
North Temblor	0015	I	0	0	0		1	0
Sulphur Canyon	0031	I	0	0	0		0	33
Selby Ranch	0044	I	0	0	1		0	5,100
Temblor-Caliente	0053	I	8	0	1		0	0
Carrizo Ranch	0070	I	0	0	0		0	450
Chimineas Ranch	0073	I	0	0	2		0	0
Maricopa Ranch	0096	I	0	0	2		0	0
Kettleman Hills	0028	M	0	0	1		0	0
Santa Teresa	0060	M	0	2	0		0	1,572

VII. MANAGEMENT CHANGES

A. Initial Changes

The changes between present management and the program outlined in this RPS may be implemented either through mutual agreement or through a decision issued by the Area Manager. The agreement or decision would become effective on March 1 of the upcoming year following issuance and will contain:

1. the facts which form the basis for the change;
2. the proposed change (e.g., preference adjustment, season of use, etc.);
3. the pertinent regulations which govern such a change contained in the Code of Federal Regulations
4. the effective date of such change(s).

B. Mutual Agreements

The Area Manager will first attempt to obtain an agreement between the operator and BLM as to the needed change(s). Such agreements are likely on many allotments. Monitoring is not necessary before a mutual agreement is made.

C. Specific Allotment Decisions

When mutual agreements are not possible to implement required management changes, a proposed decision will be issued to each affected grazing operator and other affected parties.

A 15-day period is provided after receipt of the proposed decision to protest the decision to the Area Manager. If no protest is received within this time frame, the proposed decision will become final without further notice. If a protest is received, the points of the protest will be considered by the Area Manager and a final decision issued.

A period of 30 days after receipt of the final decision is provided for filing an appeal with the Area Manager for the purpose of a hearing before an administrative law judge.

D. Future Adjustments

All future management will be verified by ongoing studies as previously identified. This should promote a more flexible working relationship with grazing operators than existed in the past. The Area Manager will acknowledge when additional forage is available for livestock use and may allow for this use. Grazing operators should acknowledge when monitoring studies provide adequate evidence that stocking levels are in excess of the allotment's capability and accept the necessary change. This kind of cooperation will ensure long-term rangeland productivity.

Table 3: Grazing Management Decisions

Name	Allotment Number	Selective Management Category	Acres of Public Land	Initial Preference (AUMs)	Estimated Eventual Preference or Mulch Levels (AUMs or % slope/lbs. mulch per acre)	Season of Use
North Temblor	0015	I	29,089	6,464	0-25%/500, 26-50%/600, 51-75%/700, 76-100%/800	Season Long (SL)
Sulphur Canyon	0031	I	15,268	2,182	0-25%/500, 26-50%/600, 51-75%/700, 76-100%/800	12/01-07/31
Selby Ranch	0044	I	15,001	1,600	0-25%/500, 26-50%/600, 51-75%/700, 76-100%/800	SL
Temblor-Caliente	0053	I	32,419	4,357	0-25%/500, 26-50%/600, 51-75%/700, 76-100%/800	SL
Chico Martinez	0063	I	7,891	1,578	0-25%/400, 26-50%/500, 51-75%/600, 76-100%/700	SL
Carrizo Ranch	0070	I	3,791	584	0-25%/500, 26-50%/600, 51-75%/700, 76-100%/800	SL
Chimineas Ranch	0073	I	8,145	2,715	0-25%/500, 26-50%/600, 51-75%/700, 76-100%/800	11/01-06/30
Maricopa Ranch	0096	I	5,364	1,073	0-25%/500, 26-50%/600, 51-75%/700, 76-100%/800	10/15-05/15
Naval Petro	0003	M	1,518	253	253	11/01-05/31
Catskin	0004	M	880	220	220	SL
Pleito	0008	M	4,314	1,362	1,362	SL
Oilfield	0016	M	5,130	367	367	SL
Buena Vista Creek	0019	M	640	107	107	01/15-06/30
Frazer Valley	0021	M	2,060	206	206	SL
Kettleman Hills	0028	M	3,193	986	986	SL
Naval Petroleum	0038	M	2,278	380	380	SL
Old Arroyo	0039	M	480	160	160	SL
Santa Barbara Canyon	0050	M	1,769	118	118	03/01-05/01
Santiago Creek	0057	M	2,814	517	517	SL
Santa Teresa	0060	M	1,627	109	109	SL
Cedar Mountain	0064	M	624	139	139	03/01-06/20, 10/15-02/29
Packwood-Franciscan	0065	M	1,995	444	444	SL
Bitterwater Valley	0072	M	2,986	747	747	12/01-05/31
- -	0106	M	1,479	146	146	SL
Cienaga Canyon	0107	M	1,994	399	399	09/01-05/30
Surprise Arroyo	0110	M	3,454	1,152	1,152	10/01-04/30
Devil's Gulch	0116	M	632	127	127	SL
Oilfield Road	0002	C	440	73	73	01/01-07/01
Freeborn Mountain	0007	C	2,400	344	344	SL
Santa Rita	0010	C	160	16	16	SL
Catskin	0011	C	320	80	80	06/01-09/30
- -	0013	C	328	82	82	SL
Elephant Back	0020	C	80	16	16	SL

Table 3: Grazing Management Decisions (cont.)

Allotment Name	Number	Selective Management Category	Acres of Public Land	Initial Preference (AUMs)	Estimated Eventual Preference or Mulch Levels (AUMs or % slope/lbs. mulch per acre)	Season of Use
McKittrick Summit	0022	C	160	40	40	SL
- -	0026	C	1,645	55	55	SL
Bitterwater Valley	0027	C	80	12	12	09/01-05/31
Bitter Creek	0029	C	200	31	31	06/01-12/01
Klipstein Ranch	0030	C	480	96	96	SL-Cattle, 12/01-05/30 -Sheep
Hubbard Hill	0032	C	4,400	628	628	12/01-05/30
Red Hill	0035	C	160	3	3	SL
Derby Acres	0041	C	320	92	92	SL
Willow Spring Canyon	0054	C	160	32	32	SL
- -	0055	C	186	23	23	SL
Curtis Mountain	0062	C	40	13	13	SL
Rocky Butte	0067	C	800	80	80	03/01-11/01
- -	0069	C	600	100	100	03/01-05/01
McVan Oilfield	0097	C	200	34	34	SL
Bitter Creek Drainage	0099	C	240	60	60	SL
Paso Robles	0108	C	40	3	3	01/01-03/31
Cypress Mountain	0112	C	400	40	40	SL
Klipstein Ranch House	0114	C	120	24	24	03/01-09/30
Power Line Road	0115	C	215	36	36	01/01-06/30

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ADC	Animal Damage Control
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practices
BNLL	Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard
C	Custodial
C&MU	Classification for Multiple Use
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FUP	Free Use Permit
GEM	Geology, Energy, and Minerals
GML	General Mining Law of 1872
GSA	Geothermal Steam Act of 1970
I	Improve
IMP	Interim Management Plan
KGRA	Known Geothermal Resource Area
KGS	Known Geologic Structure
KLA	Known Leasing Area
M	Maintain
MA	Management Area
MLA	Mineral Leasing Act of 1920
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSA	Minerals Act of 1947
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSO	No Surface Occupancy
NTL	Notice to Lessee
ORV	Off-Road Vehicle
PL	Public Law
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RNA	Research Natural Area
ROD	Record of Decision
RPS	Rangeland Program Summary
R T and E	Rare, Threatened, and Endangered
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SJKF	San Joaquin Kit Fox
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SVIM	Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method
T and E	Threatened and Endangered
USDI	U.S. Department of the Interior
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WSA	Wilderness Study Area

ACCELERATED EROSION - Accelerated erosion occurs when the rate of soil erosion increases to a level which exceeds the rate of soil development. The rate of erosion is accelerated when land uses or rare natural events cause a change in the conditions of vegetation cover and the physical state of the ground surface.

ACTIVITY PLAN - A detailed action plan for a particular resource or combination of resources prepared subsequent to the land use plan. The activity plan details how to accomplish the stated objectives of the land use plan for a particular area, allotment, etc., by the use of site-specific projects and analysis.

ALLOTMENT - An area of land where one or more operators graze their livestock. It contains public land and can include parcels of private or state-owned land. The number of livestock and period of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of several pastures or be only one pasture.

ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP) - A livestock grazing management plan dealing with a specific unit of rangeland, and based on multiple-use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of the range and in relation to renewable resources - watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes the seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted on the range, the range improvements needed, and the grazing system.

ANIMAL UNIT - The equivalent of one mature (1,000 lbs.) cow or 5 sheep based upon average daily forage consumption of 26 lbs. dry matter per day.

ANIMAL UNIT MONTH (AUM) - (1) The amount of feed or forage required by an animal unit for one month (i.e., 800 lbs./month). (2) Tenure of one animal unit for a period of one month.

ANNUALS - Plants produced from seed which complete their life cycle in one growing season.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES - Sites, areas, structures, objects, or other evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE - Geographic locale containing structures, artifacts, material remains, and/or other evidence(s) of past human activity.

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC) - Areas within the public land where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST - An area, that because of its unique values due to location of scientifically important or type specimens, or because of interest from recognized authorities of the unique values, warrants consideration for protection by the Bureau by utilizing whatever means are available.

AREA OF HIGH PUBLIC INTEREST - An area that exhibits heavy public use, or appropriation of resource values. For example: an area of high ORV use, oil and gas leasing activity, or mining claim location, to name a few.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) - A practice or combination of practices determined by the State and/or areawide planning agencies, after problem assessment, examination of alternative practices, and appropriate public participation, to be the most effective, practicable means of preventing or reducing pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality standards.

BROWSE - The tender shoots, twigs, and leaves of trees and shrubs often used as food by deer, livestock, and other animals.

CONSTRUCTION - The term "construction", when applied to the mineral resource as addressed in the Water Quality and Watershed Protection issue, refers to:

- 1) any surface disturbing activities conducted on an oil and gas lease;
- 2) any surface disturbing activities conducted under a NOI to conduct geothermal resources exploration;
- 3) any surface disturbing activities conducted on a geothermal lease;
- 4) any facilities, structures, paved and/or permanent roads, parking lots, or holding tanks used in association with the development of locatable, saleable, or leasable (other than oil and gas) minerals.

The term construction does not refer to the actual severance and removal of overburden, ore, saleable or leasable (other than oil and gas) minerals at the mine site.

CRITICAL WILDLIFE HABITAT - That portion of the living area of a wildlife species that is essential to the survival and perpetuation of the species either as individuals or as a population.

CULTURAL RESOURCES - Fragile and nonrenewable elements of human culture including archaeological remains (areas, structures, objects, or evidences of prehistoric or historic human activities) and socio-cultural values traditionally held by ethnic groups (sacred places, traditionally utilized naturally-occurring raw materials, etc.).

CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT - The opposite of active or intensive management.

DEVELOPED WATER SOURCE - A water source that has been altered by man with the result that water is diverted from the source or the physical structure of the source has been altered in some way (e.g., channelization).

ENDANGERED SPECIES - Any species formally recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

ESSENTIAL HABITAT - Areas recommended for designation as critical habitat for threatened or endangered species.

FAUNA - The animals of a given region or period.

FORAGE - All browse and herbaceous foods that are available to grazing animals.

FORAGE ALLOCATION - The amount of forage that will be authorized to a specific grazing operator, or reserved for a specific grazing animal or management objective.

FORAGE UTILIZATION - The amount of current annual year's growth of a plant that is removed by grazing animals.

GOOD FORAGE YEAR - A growing season (usually November to April) that results in abnormally high total vegetative production because of high moisture levels and seasonal temperatures.

GOOD WATER QUALITY - Maintain good water quality which meets State of California standards where it exists. Where poor water quality naturally exists, do not permit activities to degrade quality further.

GRAZING LEASE - A document authorizing use of the public land for the purpose of grazing livestock.

GUZZLER - A water catchment and storage device utilizing a concrete, asphalt, or steel apron to catch rainfall and a buried tank (usually fiberglass) to store it. Guzzlers usually store about 900-1,000 gallons of water, when full. They are accessible, at ground level to small wildlife, by means of ramp leading into the tank.

HABITAT - The natural environment of a plant or animal.

HAZARDOUS WASTE - A solid waste or combination of solid wastes which because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase of mortality or increase in serious, irreversible or reversible incapacitating illness; or to pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or to the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

HEALTHY RIPARIAN HABITAT - 1) Stable stream banks and beds, and 2) vegetation composition and density characteristic of undisturbed stream and spring vegetation in the area.

HISTORIC - Refers to period wherein non-native cultural activities took place, based primarily upon European roots, having no origin in traditional Native American culture(s).

INFRASTRUCTURE - The basic, underlying framework or features of something especially of a technological kind, as communication and transport facilities, etc. of an organization.

INTERIM MANAGEMENT POLICY - The Bureau's management policy for land under wilderness review. The policy is to continue resource use on land under wilderness review in a manner that maintains the area's suitability for preservation as wilderness (referred to as the Non-impairment Standard).

INVERTEBRATE - Lacking a spinal column, also of or relating to invertebrate animals, lacking in strength or vitality.

KNOWN GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE (KGS) - Technically the trap in which an accumulation of oil or gas has been discovered by drilling and determined to be productive, the limits of which include all acreage that is presumptively productive.

KNOWN GEOTHERMAL RESOURCE AREA (KGRA) - An area in which the geology, nearby discoveries, competitive interests, or other indicia would, in the opinion of the Secretary, engender a belief in men who are experienced in the subject matter that the prospects for extraction of geothermal steam or associated geothermal resources are good enough to warrant expenditures of money for that purpose.

KNOWN SOLID MINERAL LEASING AREA (KLA) - An area of federal land approved by the Bureau for competitive leasing (43 CFR 3500) where geologic characteristics are well known by drilling, geological studies and geophysical methods, the deposit can be mined using current mining methods and where geologic characteristics meet minimum acceptable standards.

LEASABLE MINERALS - Deposits of oil, gas, coal, potassium, sodium, phosphate, oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, and bituminous rock including oil-impregnated rock or sand from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined or quarried. The so-called "common variety" mineral materials and petrified wood on the public land may be acquired under the Materials Act, as amended.

LEGAL CONSTRAINTS - Those laws and regulations which limit and guide the Bureau in its decisions and authorizations in the conduct of its responsibilities of managing the public land.

LOCATABLE MINERALS - Whatever is recognized as a mineral by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substance, when found in public land in quantity and quality sufficient to render the land valuable on account thereof, is treated as coming within the purview of the mining laws. Deposits of oil, gas, coal, potassium, sodium, phosphate, oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, and bituminous rock including oil-impregnated rock or sands from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is mined or quarried. The so-called "common variety" mineral materials and petrified wood on the public land may be acquired under the Materials Act, as amended.

MANAGEMENT AREA - A discrete portion of the total planning area that has common features, problems, and/or management needs, that lends itself to specific management decisions.

MARKET AREA - That area in which a mineral material can be extracted, hauled and marketed, and still have a value or worth.

MINERAL ENTRY - Prospecting, exploration, location, and development of locatable mineral deposits on public land as authorized by the General Mining Law of 1872 (17 Stat 91).

MINERAL MATERIAL SITE - An area where the Bureau has authorized the removal of mineral material pursuant to the Acts of 1947 and 1955. These may be individual free use or sale areas, common use areas, or community pits.

MODIFIED FIRE SUPPRESSION PLAN - A plan prepared to consider alternatives to intensive fire suppression action when conditions are such that they would approximate those being strived for under prescribed burning criteria.

MONITORING - Specific studies which evaluate the effectiveness of actions taken toward achieving management objectives.

MULTIPLE USE - The management of the public land and its various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historical values, and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the productivity of the land and the quality of the environment with consideration being given to the relative values of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output.

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARK - An area of national significance located within the boundaries of the United States or on the Outer Continental Shelf designated by the Secretary of the Interior that contains an outstanding representative example(s) of the nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) - A register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE - Status conferred upon a cultural resource when it is deemed qualified for the NRHP, following formal documentation and consultation.

NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL - Status of a cultural resource which is deemed qualified for the NRHP, prior to formal documentation and consultation; managed as if it were actually listed.

NONHAZARDOUS WASTE - Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining,

agricultural operations, and community activities, but does not include, solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Sec. 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Act, as amended (86 Stat. 880) or source (Special Nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended).

NO SURFACE OCCUPANCY (NSO) - Requirement placed as a term of a lease or permit which does not allow the lessee/permittee the physical occupancy, placement or use of the identified area of the lease or permit.

NOXIOUS WEED - Any species of plant which is, or is liable to be, detrimental or destructive and difficult to control or eradicate which the California Director of Food and Agriculture, by regulation, designates to be a noxious weed. Noxious weeds are listed under California Food and Agriculture Code Title 3, Sec. 4500.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV) - This term includes a wide variety of vehicles used for access and recreation including motorcycles, three and four wheeled all terrain vehicles (ATVs), 4-wheel drive trucks, jeeps and dune buggys.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLE DESIGNATION - Executive Order 11644 requires that all public land be designated for appropriate levels of ORV use in one of three possible categories: Open, Limited, or Closed.

Open - Designated areas where ORVs may be operated subject to the operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in 43 CFR 8340.

Limited - Designated areas where ORV use is subject to restrictions deemed appropriate, such as limited to designated or existing routes. For the purpose of this EIS, designated routes are defined as vehicle routes shown on current 7½' USGS topographical maps.

Closed - Designated areas where the ORV use is permanently prohibited.

OPHIOLITE - Basic igneous rocks associated with geosynclinal sediments, generally altered to rocks rich in serpentine, chlorite, epidote, and albite.

OTHER LEASABLE MINERALS - Coal, oil shale, potassium, sodium, and minerals on acquired land belonging to the United States that can be acquired under the mineral leasing laws, and uncommon varieties of mineral materials such as, but not limited to, sand, gravel, common clay cinders, block pumice, and building stone, which is disposed of pursuant to the Material Sale Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681) and the Act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367).

PALEONTOLOGY - The science of the forms of life existing in former geologic periods, as represented by fossil animals and plants.

PERENNIAL - A plant having a life cycle of three or more years.

PERMITTEE - Holder of a license or permit for grazing of livestock on an allotment.

PLACER CLAIM - A locatable mineral claim encompassing public land which contains valuable minerals that do not occur as a vein or lode. May include building stone of uncommon variety.

POOR FORAGE YEAR - A growing season (usually November to April) that results in abnormally low total vegetative production because of low moisture levels or unseasonal temperatures or both.

POST-LEASE - All activities occurring on the land embraced by the lease conducted in accordance with the terms of the lease.

PREFERENCE - Grazing privileges established following the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, based on the use of the Federal range during the priority period. The active preference and suspended preference together make up the total grazing preference.

PREFERENCE RIGHT - A right obtained by a permittee to lease land under the approved permit when to the satisfaction of the authorized officer, a showing of a valuable mineral deposit for which the permit was issued, has been discovered.

PREHISTORIC - Refers to period wherein Native American cultural activities took place which were not yet influenced by contact with historic non-native culture(s).

PRESCRIBED BURNING - The application of fire to wildland fuels under such conditions of weather, fuels, and topography that specific objectives are accomplished safely.

PRE-LEASE - All actions, except exploration, that occur before and including leasing. These include feasibility studies and all actions leading up to a leasing decision, and include the decision on leasing.

PRIMARY WATER SOURCE - A natural undeveloped water source.

PRIMITIVE RECREATION - Nonmotorized and nondeveloped types of outdoor recreational activities.

PUBLIC LAND - Any land and interest in land owned by the United States within the several States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except-

- 1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf; and
- 2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

RANGE DEVELOPMENT - Any structure or excavation that facilitates management of rangeland or livestock.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT - Any activity or program on or relating to rangelands which is designed to improve production of forage, change vegetation composition, control patterns of use, provide water, stabilize soil and water conditions, and provide habitat for livestock, wild free-roaming horses and burros, and wildlife. The term includes but is not limited to structures, treatment projects, and use of mechanical means to accomplish the desired result.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA (RNA) - An area that is established and maintained for the primary purpose of research and education because the land has one or more of the following characteristics: (1) a typical representation of a common plant or animal association; (2) an unusual plant or animal association; (3) a threatened or endangered plant or animal species; (4) a typical representation of common geologic, soil, or water features; or (5) outstanding or unusual geologic, soil, or water features.

RESIDUAL VEGETATION - Also referred to as **RESIDUAL MULCH**, that amount of total vegetative biomass that remains above mineral soil following a specified livestock grazing season.

REST - Removal of grazing on a range area to allow plants to replenish their food reserves. Used in this document to refer to year-long relief from livestock grazing.

RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANT - A right attached to the land for use by another party, (i.e., utility lines, road, etc.).

RIPARIAN - Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream, or other body of water. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow rooted in the watertable of streams, ponds and springs.

ROAD - A vehicle route that has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to ensure relatively regular and continuous use.

SALEABLE MINERALS - Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, cinders, pumice, pumicite, and clay that may be acquired under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

SEASON OF USE - That period of time, as designated in planning documents, within which livestock grazing can be authorized.

SECONDARY WATER SOURCE - A developed water source e.g., a reservoir or a trough.

SENSITIVE PLANTS - Those plants which require management consideration under current BLM policy.

SIGNIFICANCE - A high degree of importance as indicated by either quantitative measurements or qualitative judgements. Significance may be determined by evaluating characteristics pertaining to location extent, consequences, and duration.

SOIL-VEGETATION INVENTORY METHOD (SVIM) - Procedures which provides a uniform, systematic method for inventorying soil and vegetation resources and collecting data for use in land use planning.

SOUND RECLAMATION PRACTICES - The conduct of reclaiming a disturbed site in accordance with the standards of practice that will leave the reclaimed area in a manner that conforms to the natural environment as near as practical.

SPECIAL CATEGORY AREAS - Critical/proposed critical threatened and endangered species habitat, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), Class I VRM areas, areas where known cultural sites occur, and areas of special scientific or public interest.

SPLIT ESTATE - Federally owned subsurface minerals and private surface.

SUSTAINED YIELD - The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public land consistent with multiple-use. This term is most commonly associated with forest management and the provisions of an undiminished or "even flow" average annual production of wood fiber over decades. It is also applicable to the management of all renewable resources including forage, wildlife, water, recreation or any value that can be managed for renewal and sustained productivity. It is dependent on the application of multiple-use management in a way that assumes the maintenance of the land's productivity.

THREATENED SPECIES - Any species formally recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

TRAIL - A route used primarily for non-motorized travel (hikers, horseback riders, etc.)

TYPE SPECIMEN - That specimen, generally the holotype, that provides the basis for description and recognition of a species of organisms; used loosely for other less important types.

UNNECESSARY OR UNDUE DEGRADATION - Impacts greater than those that would normally be expected from an activity being accomplished in compliance with current standards and regulations and based on sound practices, including use of the best reasonable available technology.

UTILIZATION - The amount of vegetation or foliage removed from a plant by grazing or browsing animals. Usually expressed as a percent of the plants total annual weight.

VEGETATION MANIPULATION - Mechanical, chemical, or prescribed fire treatments initiated by man to alter or replace the present plant community of a site to a different plant community.

VISITOR HOURS - Unit of measure for recreation use; one hour spent on public land by one recreationist.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) - The planning, design and implementation of management objectives to provide acceptable levels of visual impacts for all BLM resource management activities. VRM classes I through V each describe a different degree of modification allowed in the basic elements of the landscape and still retain its character.

VRM CLASS I - This class provides primarily for natural ecological changes and precludes any management activities that create visual contrasts within the landscape. These contrasts must not attract attention. This class is applied to wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers and other similar situations.

WATERSHED - The area drained by a river or stream system.

WAY - A vehicle route maintained solely by the passage of vehicles.

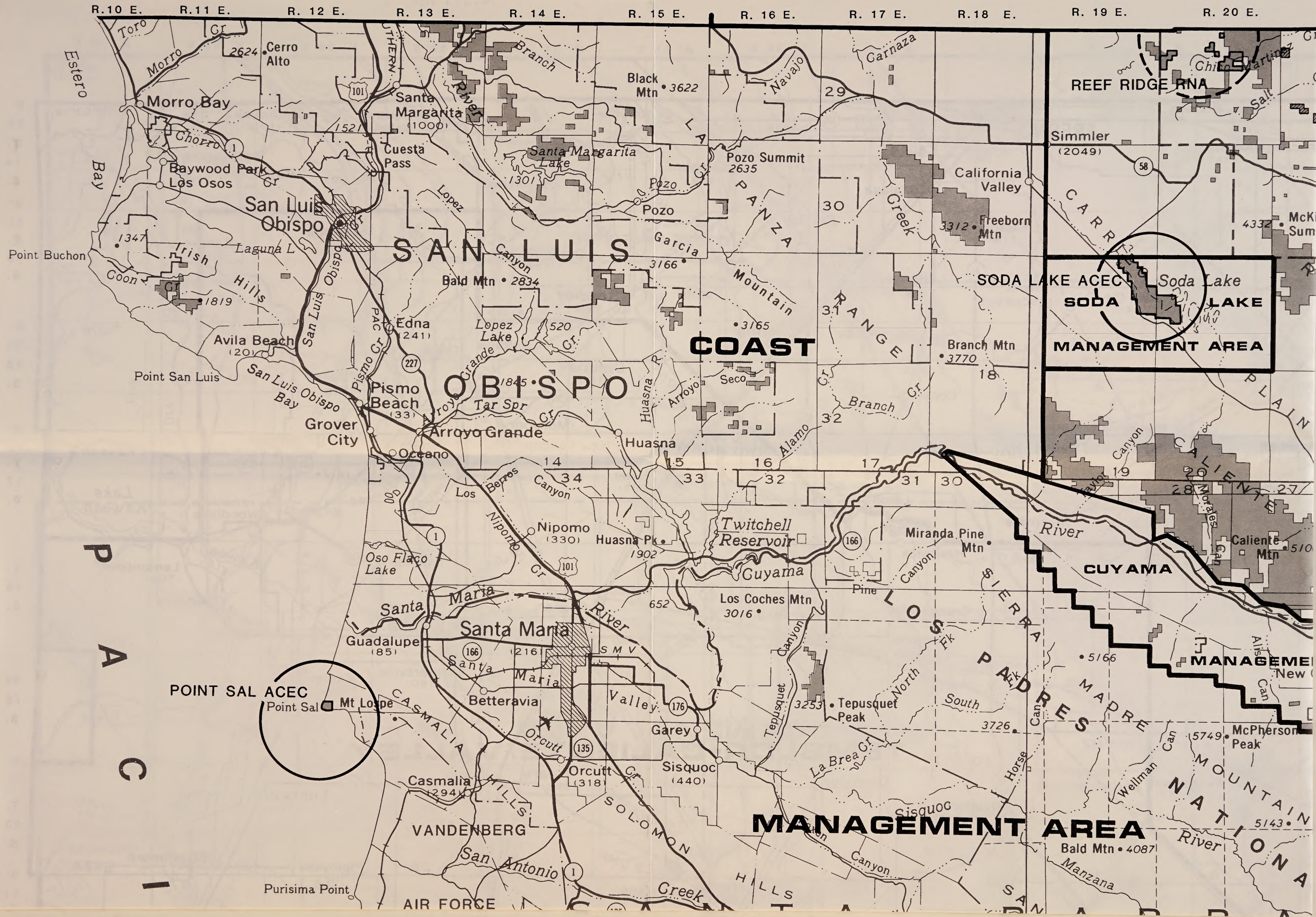
WILDERNESS AREA - (1) An area formally designed by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. (2) An area formally designated as part of the State of California's Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDERNESS INVENTORY - An evaluation of the public land in the form of a written description and map showing the land that meets the wilderness criteria as established under Section 603(a) of FLPMA and Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act, which will be referred to as wilderness study areas (WSAs). See Wilderness Inventory Handbook, dated September 27, 1978.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA) - Roadless areas of 5,000 acres or more and roadless islands of public lands identified as having wilderness characteristics described in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

WILDERNESS SUITABILITY - A management recommendation based on the application of wilderness suitability criteria, that the best use of the resources comprising a Wilderness Study Area would be designation of a WSA as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

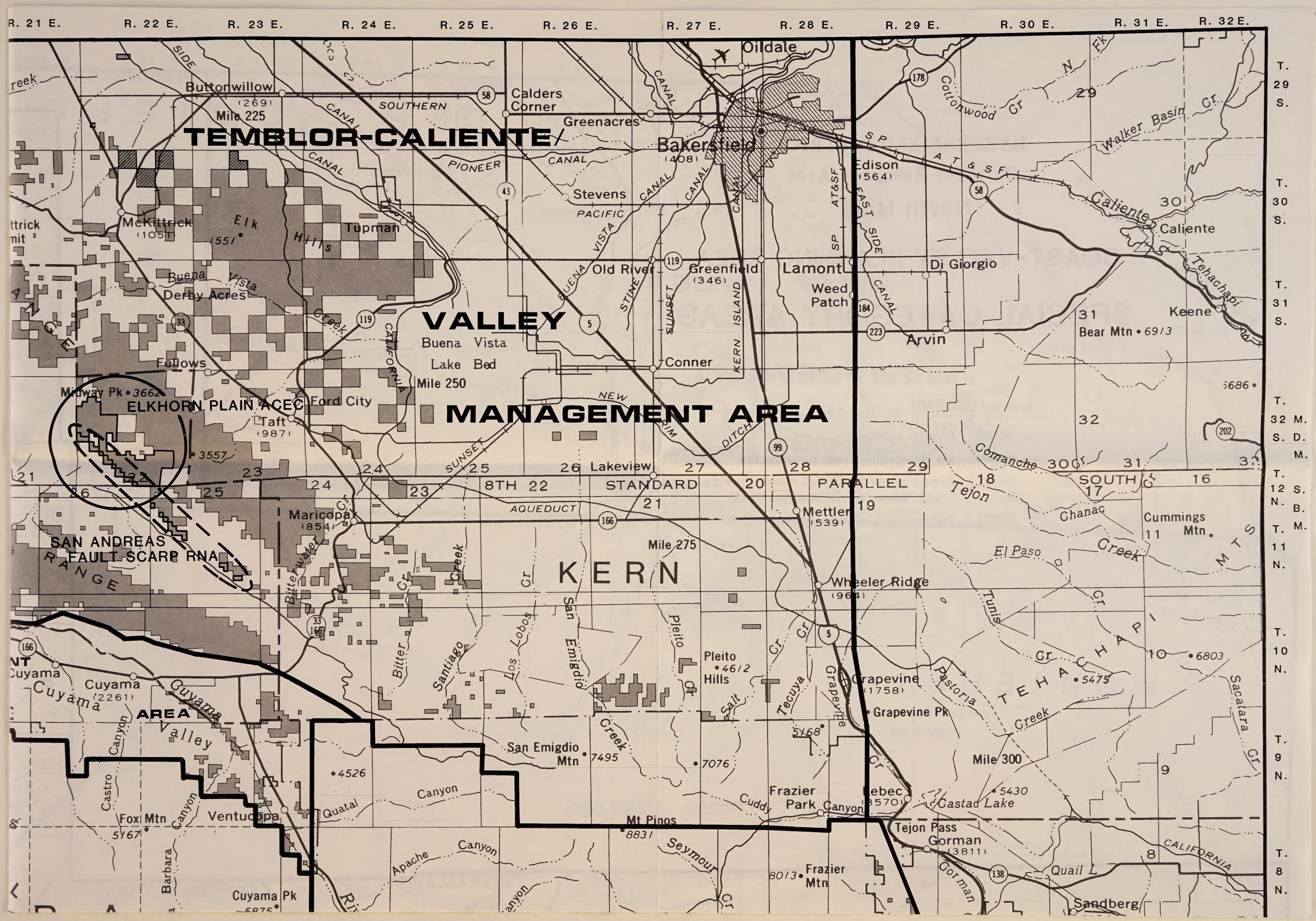
WITHDRAWAL - A formalized action restricting specified land from operation or disposal under specified laws, either mineral laws or land disposal laws, or both. Can also be used to transfer jurisdiction of land to another federal agency.

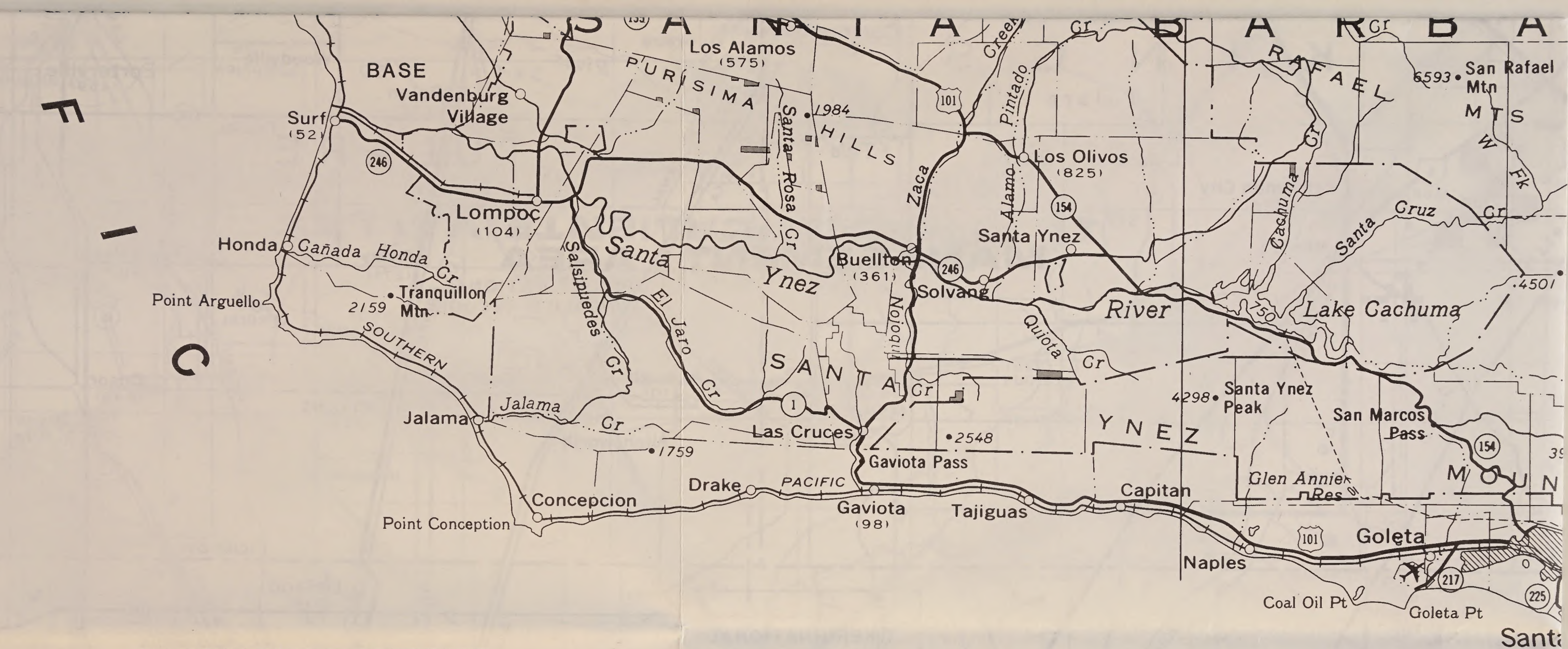


POINT SAL ACEC

SODA LAKE ACEC
SODA LAKE
MANAGEMENT AREA

MANAGEMENT AREA





BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT
Caliente Resource Area
South Half
COAST-VALLEY PLANNING AREA
SPECIAL CATEGORY AREAS

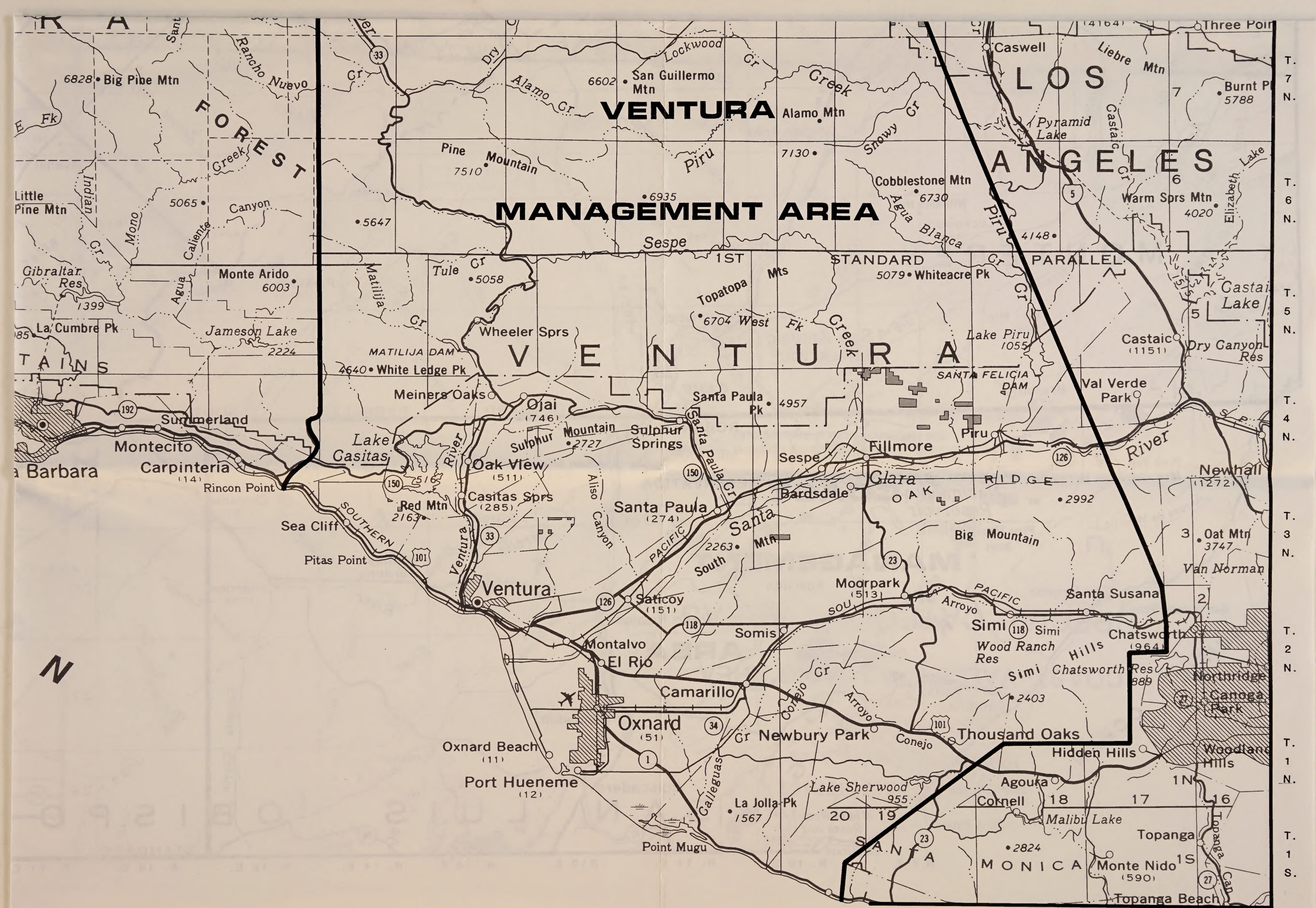
LEGEND

- Public Land
- Management Area Boundaries
- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Research Natural Areas (RNA)
- Other Special Categories

BLM Library
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Denver, CO 80225

Scale: 1:250,000

#12984939 ID: 88026166 SF85.35 .C2 C62 1985



BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT
Caliente Resource Area
North Half

COAST-VALLEY PLANNING AREA

SPECIAL CATEGORY AREAS

LEGEND

- Public Land
- Management Area Boundaries
- Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
and Research Natural Areas (RNA)
- Other Special Categories

Scale: 1:250,000

180

14

15

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Five Point
(221)

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Calfla
(272)

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(368)

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17

6

7

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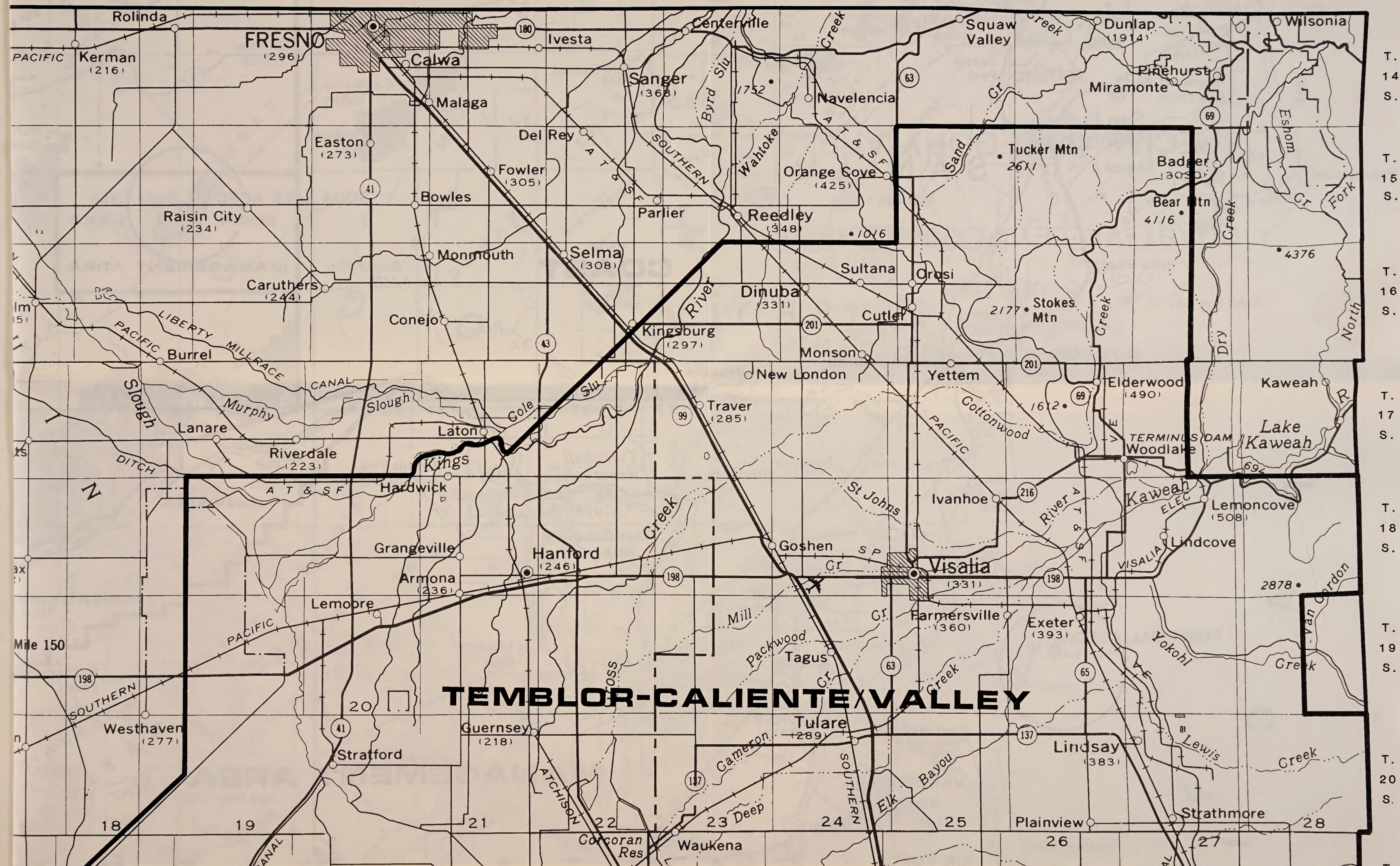
PARALLEL

SOUTH

Coalinga
(667)

16

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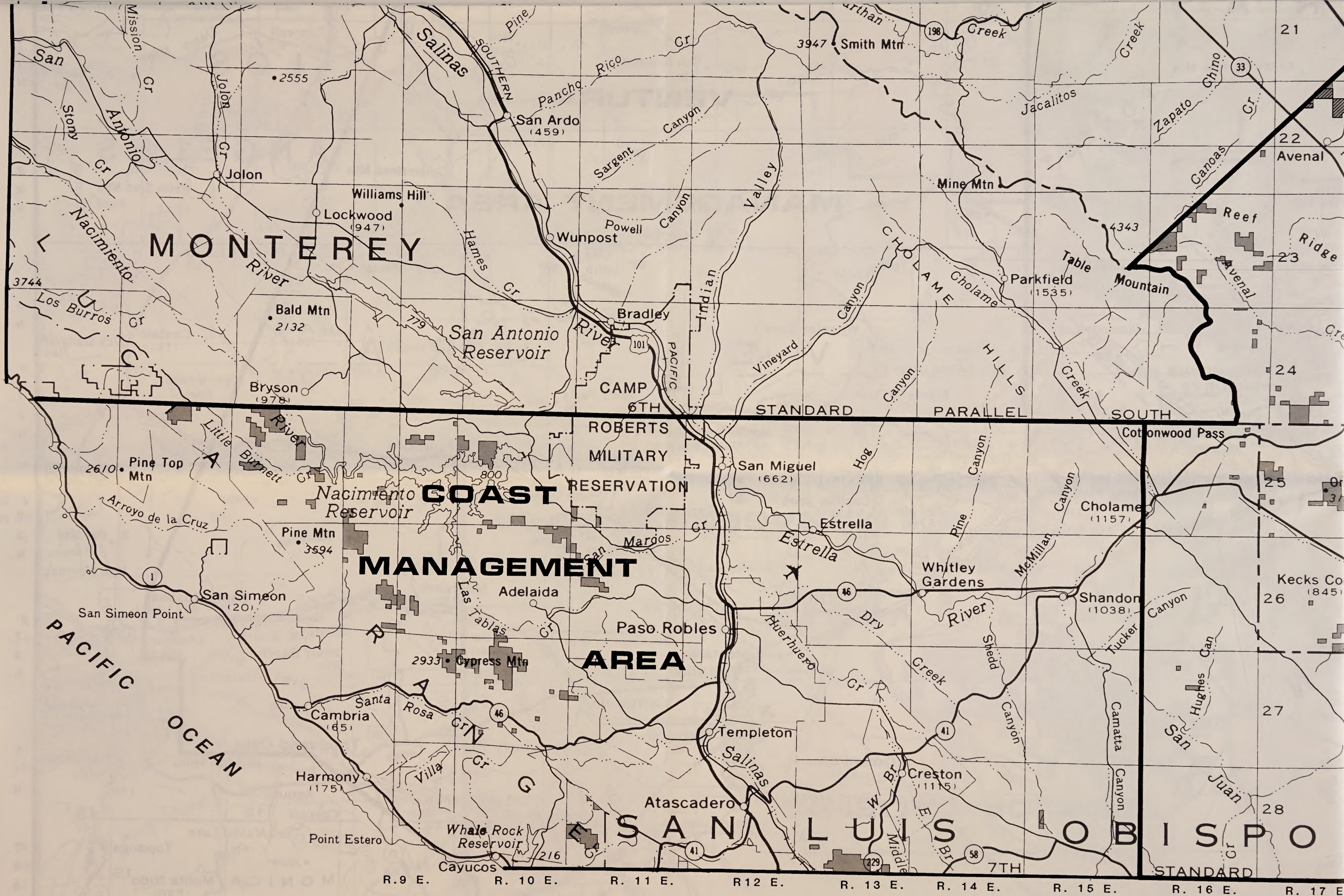
TEMBLOR-CALIENTE VALLEY

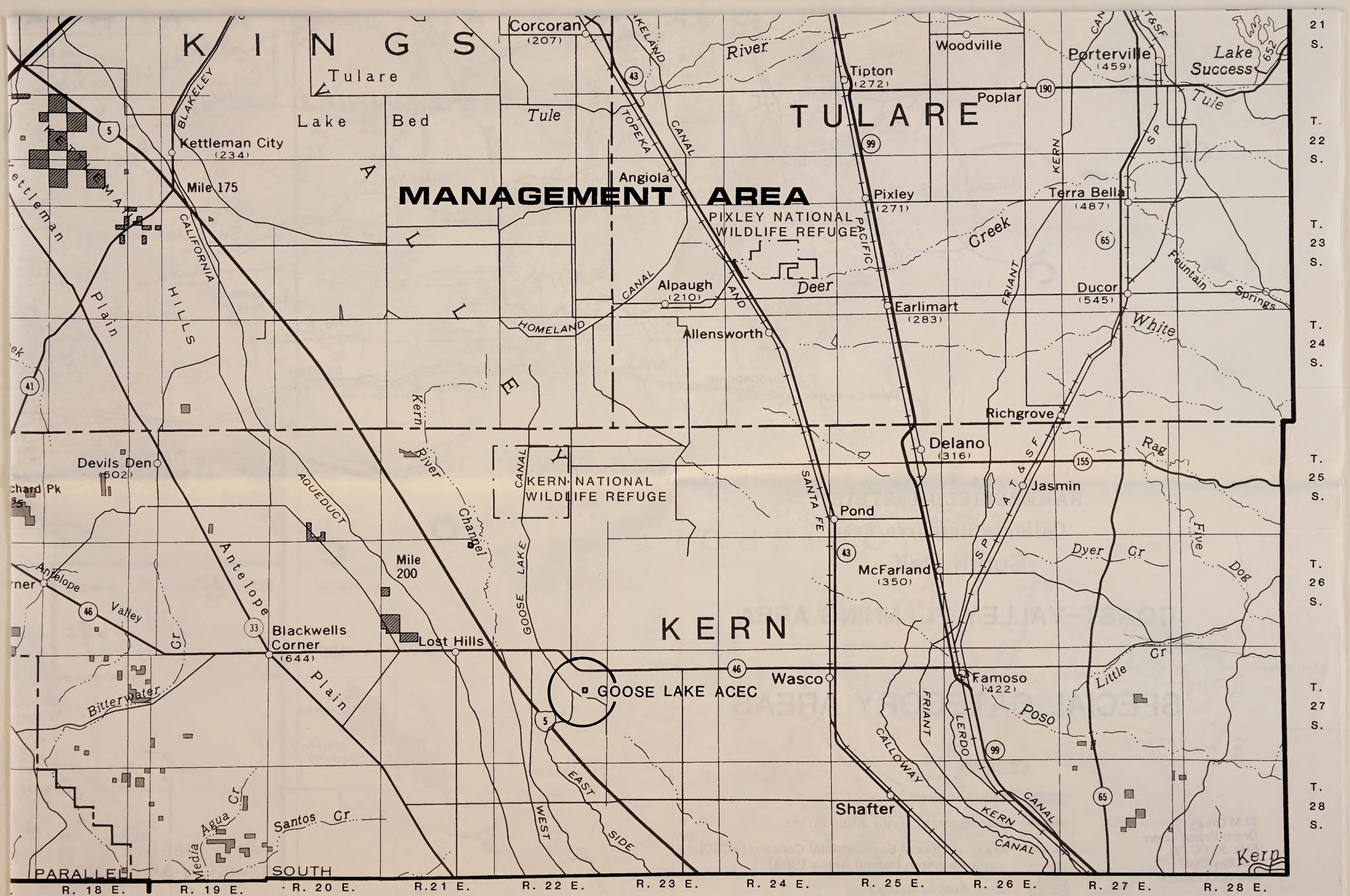
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MONTEREY

COAST MANAGEMENT AREA

SAN LUIS OBISPO





T. 21 S.
T. 22 S.
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T. 24 S.
T. 25 S.
T. 26 S.
T. 27 S.
T. 28 S.

R. 18 E. R. 19 E. R. 20 E. R. 21 E. R. 22 E. R. 23 E. R. 24 E. R. 25 E. R. 26 E. R. 27 E. R. 28 E.

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